TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL. L. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY. AUGUST 10, 1882. 32.

For the Blade.

SUMMER.

BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Summer is coming," sing youth and fair maiden,
And the swift, red blood makes the pulses beat fast,
While watching life's tree with luscious fruits laden,
That ripen so slowly beneath their fierce grasp.
"It is coming," they cry; "O days of fruition,
Which hold in your heart the joys to be ours,
Why tarry ye still? Thrilled with love and ambition,
We faint with the perfume of unopened flowers.

Summer is with us! The visions of glory
That lighted life's Spring with their glitter and glow,
The flowers that whispered their passionate story,
The fruit, rich and rare, which blushing hung low,
"They are ours," cried the twain, "these treasures are ours,
The dreams are made real, joys are ripened at last,
But dimmed is the glory and fading the flowers,
The fruit that we've tasted is withering fast."

Summer has vanished! It's white heat is over,
In Autumn's dim haze life's shadows grow long,
Gone is the fragrance of blossoming clover,
Gone is the gladness that breaks into song.
Louder and clearer while rocked in the river,
That laves with its waters eternity's shore,
Comes the voice they heard erstwhile with a shiver,
"Earth's Summer," it said, "shall return never more."

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER XI.

COMPANIONS IN MISFORTUNE.

Leaving Greenwich Palace in hot haste, Godfrey Tavener had but little time for reflection, but the first thought that occurred to him was to hasten to Lambeth, even if the delay imperiled his safety, and acquaint Cicely of the revenge he had taken upon her persecutor, and at the same time warn her of the penalty he had incurred by so doing.

At the outset he had some idea of asking her to share his flight, but second thoughts showed him how worse than foolish it would be to make her the companion of his disgrace.

The memory of Cicely naturally recalled Francis Derham to his mind. He too, was in disgrace and probably danger. He had announced his intention after one final interview with Katherine, to quit London and find a home amidst the wild woods and sheltering caves of the Midland Counties. If he were in time to find him at his lodgings Godfrey determined to share his friend's flight.

Both loved, both were unfortunate, both were in disgrace, both had youth, strength and courage. It would be a glorious partnership, and Godfrey's spirits rose as he urged his horse forward to shorten the distance between Greenwich and Lambeth by his speed.

Leaving his steed at the hostelry which he usually patronized on the occasion of his by no means infrequent visits to the neighborhood, Godfrey walked rapidly through the gates of the River Mansion of His Grace of Norfork, and reached the quarters occupied by Francis Derham without having encountered anyone upon his way, for the morning was yet young, and but few were stirring.

Remembering the gloomy mood in which he had left Derham, inveighing against the faithlessness of the opposite sex, he was surprised to hear his full rich voice caroling forth a lively French ballad, of not the most decorous kind, as he ascended the few steps which led to the room occupied by his friend.

"What! my gay young gallant, my roystering knight, my jovial lover, so early astir?" cried Derham, coming to a sudden pause in his song, "what restless spirit brings thee here again? Methought I had seen the last of Sir Godfrey Tavener for many a day to come."

"Much has happened since we parted," replied Godfrey. "I have left the palace never to return——"

"Companions in misfortune," cried Derham, and he burst forth with a still merrier lay than the first, singing as a man who had not a sorrow in the world.

"But you," continued Godfrey, "you seem to have changed your mood. Have you good news? Have you seen her, as you threatened, and does she agree to accompany you in your flight?"

"A fico for every she under heaven's canopy! Let all women go hang! I saw my lady. My lady swore she loved me, but—but—the devil confound those buts—she loved a throne in the present and a scaffold in prospect more than poor Frank Derham, so—so I may e'en go whistle for my bride—no more of that, I pray thee. I can sing and dance, so that no one speak to me of her; but an you talk of my Katherine there rises a lump in my throat that little becomes a soldier of fortune so I sing to keep it down," and once again he chanted a jovial strain.

"I would I had thy spirits," said Godfrey with a sigh.

"And so thou shalt, lad, so thou shalt, an thou wilt but come with me and try the rover's free life, without a thought, and without a care, till some stray shot or chance thrust rids him of all his troubles forever. But thou hast not told me thy mischance. What can have befallen thee since we parted at daybreak?"

"It is soon told. I drew on him they call Friar Eustace, and have slain him."

"Whew! that is a tower business, if thou best caught. Ha, ha, ha! I cannot help laughing as I recall that grave face of thine, when thou readst me a lecture on the crime of drawing a dagger on his most gracious majesty. Ha, ha, I but threatened the King, and thou hast killed the keeper of his conscience, slain the repositor of his secrets, spitted his guide through purgatory, to heaven. Give me thy hand, lad—we will take the world together."

And thus, in apparently the highest spirits, Francis Derham laughed, bantered and sang, till Godfrey almost doubted whether or not he had taken leave of his senses.

"You offered me that I should join you," said Godfrey. "I have come to accept that offer."

"And a right merry time we will have of it together, though by the rood it troubles me whether it will not stain my character to associate with one who hath spilt the righteous blood of a holy man. Ha, ha, he never look so grave my friend and comrade, or thou wilt have me die o' laughing. Many a better body than his hath a hole drilled through it, many a truer heart has seen daylight, and tasted cold steel. 'Twas a good deed, my gay young cockerel, and whether he be Prince or Cardinal Friar or Knight, he was an arrant impostor, and thou deservest a wreath of laurel to deck thy manly brow."

Godfrey glanced apprehensively at the flagon, thinking that perchance it was thence that Derham had derived his extravagant spirits, but he, noting the look, burst forth again in a joyous peal of laughter, which echoed through the room.

"No, no, no, my staid and respectable slayer of priests; no, no, no, my sober-faced, demure-eyed brawler and fighter. 'Tis but as I tell thee. Wouldst have me weep? Wouldst see the salt tears course down the ruddy brown cheeks of Frank Derham? Wouldst have me pine, whine and lament because a maid is a jade? Gads life! Godfrey, lad, I would not turn coward for a woman's sake, but an I weep not, I must laugh and sing. So here's to thee, my trusty friend, in a stoup of the bright red wine, and may we soon sup on venison of our own slaying in the forest of Sherwood."

"With all my heart," cried Godfrey, as he emptied the cup to the pledge.

"And now to horse—to horse."

"There is no haste for such instant departure," said Godfrey, with a little hesitation.

"By my faith no—there is no haste—none for those who have a fancy for free quarters in the Tower; no haste for such as would rather count the stones in a dungeon wall, than lie upon the green sward, and numerate the stars in the sky o'erhead. In the foul fiend's name, what is there to detain us? Dost wish to attend thy friar's funeral?"

"Cicely," was Godfrey's answer.

"The devil run away with all women," cried Frank Derham impetuously. "Prithee, dear lad, no women, an you persist in seeing her—and by the mass it were wiser *not* to bid her farewell, so that ye may still think her true. I must e'en bid you adieu. I have run my head into a noose for as worthless a baggage as ever tempted man to his ruin, and will not risk my neck again, that my lovesick Godfrey may sob his heart out on his lady's breast. Up, man, up and be doing. This is no time for puling and snivveling over a pair of blue eyes and a coil of golden hair. Courage and away, while yet the road is open to you."

"At least suffer me a single word with her."

"No, by the bones of all the saints,—Friar Eustace included,—not one. Choose, Godfrey—start now with me, or remain and take thy chance. I ventured my life for a word from my Kitty's lips, and was a fool for my pains. Dost think I will risk the neck, which is all I have in the world, that a friend may find out the lesson that I can teach him during the next hour's gallop? Come, come, every moment is of consequence. I will fight for thee, Godfrey, while I have life, and that thou knowest, but I will not whistle beneath the wall till the guards come to seize me, while you heave deep sighs and swear eternal fidelity to pretty Mistress Cicely."

"An it must be—"

"It must. Bravely decided. Come, come! our horses wait us. One more cup, and then for the free life of a soldier of fortune. A last toast—confusion to all kings, priests, statesmen and women; and now mount my friend, mount, and spurs to thy steed! forward, and away! and the devil take the hindermost!"

And so, without a word of farewell, Godfrey Tavener turned his back upon the river mansion at Lambeth and fled into the country, a fugitive from the court in which he had gained honor and from the sovereign whom he had served honorably and faithfully.

CHAPTER XII.

A MIDNIGHT WEDDING.

"Was ever maid so doleful," said the Lady Katherine Howard, as she laid her small, white hand gently upon the shoulder of Cicely, who, sitting in the same window seat of the picture gallery where she had first confessed her love for Godfrey, gazed out upon the waving trees and the silver river glistening between the quivering branches with melancholy, tear-laden eyes. "By my troth, thou art as sad as if it were thy lover who had fallen in the duel. Take heart; he will return to thee when his mad escapade is forgotten, and you will be as happy as two turtle doves within your nest."

"I shall never see him more," sighed Cicely.

"Banish such idle fears. You will but be parted from him for a while, and then the meeting will be all the more joyous. Ah! could I but think the like good fortune would be mine! I too have loved, Cicely, and that thou knowest, but he to whom I have given my heart is as completely separated from me as if he lay in the grave, the earth piled high above his head. Even to think of him is to imperil his life and my own."

"Ah! my Lady," sighed Cicely, "you loved not Francis Derham as I my—"

"Hush, hush," whispered Katherine, looking nervously adown the long gallery; "who spoke of Derham? Breathe not his name, an thou wouldst keep thy fair head upon thy shoulders. I—I—love Frank Derham?" and she laughed in a strained, nervous fashion; "what evil spirit put so wild a fancy in thy head? Hush, no more; an thou lovest me, speak not his name. It is unworthy that the niece of the proud Duke of Norfolk should speak of the poor soldier of fortune. See, he had the impudence to give me this ribbon," and she unwound it from her hair. "'Tis pretty—think you not 'tis pretty?"

"'Tis of marvellous cunning embroidery," answered Cicely.

"I wished for it. There is but one place where such can be procured, and he got it for me. But I would not have thee think it a love token," she continued hurriedly, and even as she spoke she conveyed it, as she thought, unperceived to her lips. "The Lady Katherine Howard, looks higher for a mate than a pensioner of the Duke's household."

"They have been gone but two days. Where, think you, they be now?" asked Cicely, straining her eyes wistfully over the river, as if to ascertain their whereabouts.

"Heaven be with them!" said Katherine with a sigh.

"Amen to that," murmured Cicely.

"And yet," continued Lady Katherine, as seating herself by Cicely's side she stole an arm around her taper waist, "yet though, I would not forbid thee to think of him thou lovest, I would fain that thou shouldst forget the very name of his companion, forget that thou hast ever seen him, forget that here within the length of this gallery, he hath pressed his lips to mine, aye and hath,—oh heaven is there no potion one can drink by which deeds one committed, may be forever blotted out, is there no cunning man who can destroy memory? yet spare life? Oh Frank, Frank, I would that thou and I had never lived, if memory is to be a never-ending torture."

"Nay, madam, but thou didst love him," whispered Cicely, "and yet more, thou lovest him still."

"No, no, no; breath not a syllable of that to me. Not a word, and thou wouldst keep my favor. Listen to me; keep thou thine own counsel, speak not of what thou thinkest; let him be as one dead, as one who never lived and—and—I have favor with the King—more perchance than thou wottest of—it shall be my care that thy Godfrey shall be pardoned and restored to favor. I promise thee this, but not a word of Francis Derham, e'en though they question thee on the rack."

"Fear me not. No word shall ever escape my lips."

"I trust thee, Cicely, and—and—should a time come when I can tell thee all I will prove I am not unmindful of thy loyalty."

"What is this love of which the damsels talk?" she asked after a moment's pause, "after all love is but an idle dream—a name, a fancy."

"Love is life itself to those who truly love," answered Cicely fervently. "Life without love is a sky without a sun. And I loved not, and I were not loved, I would welcome death, for there would be naught for which to live."

"Do you count wealth, honor, power, all as naught?" asked Katherine Howard, with a heavy sigh.

"What are they compared to love?" replied Cicely.

Then the other rose from her seat and paced slowly along the gallery, her eyes bent upon the ground, her long dress trailing behind her, and her hair freed from the bondage of the ribbon which had bound it, streaming over her shoulders.

Presently she spoke again, but in a low tone, more as if she were communing with her own thoughts than addressing Cicely.

"The wife of a wealthy noble—does not the splendor of a princely castle, with gorgeous dresses, and rare jewels, bring happiness? The wife of an honored knight, beloved by his country, the terror of his enemies—hath the wife no pride in her lord's prowess, no pleasure in his victories? The wife of one at whose bidding countless vassals bend the knee, whose word is law, at whose smile the world rejoices, at whose frown it trembles—is there no happiness in power?"

"But what are all these things without love?" asked Cicely simply, still adhering to her own opinion.

"But should one possess all things and be loved as well?"

"And not love—in—return," echoed Katherine slowly.

"Then," rejoined Cicely, "I would say give me but my modest home and one to share it, whose departure I should witness with the pangs of direst grief, whose return would gladden my heart even though trouble compassed me around, one with whom I could share my every thought, one in whose eyes I could read an equal love with my own. Oh! to have but a twelve-month of such life; 'twould be worth a hundred years passed amidst the false glamour of a palace."

"Then thou hast no ambition?"

"None but to be worthy of my Lord's love."

"Thou canst not understand—thou art yet but a simple damsel, knowing nothing of those passions and desires, which move the hearts of such as exist in the atmosphere of a court, And yet perchance thou art happier in thy ingorance. God forbid that I should teach thee to be different to what thou art—teach thee to suffer as I do this day."

She turned her face away as she spoke these words, but not so quickly that Cicely did not see the tears which glistened on her lashes.

"No more of this," resumed the Lady Katherine impatiently. "I have betrayed a weakness to thee which none other hath seen, none other must know. It may be that I seem to speak to thee in riddles. A few short hours, and thou wilt read this interview by a different light, and will comprehend the thoughts of a mind, the struggles of a heart which now are as a sealed book to thee. Not a word of what has passed. Never open thy lips upon the subject even to me. Seek not thy couch to-night, but when the clock lacks half an hour of midnight, seek me in my chamber. I shall have need of thee."

Then without further explanation Lady Katherine Howard drew aside the arras hangings and passed through a side doorway, leaving Cicely standing alone in the picture gallery, filled with wonder and amazement.

The hours of the day dragged slowly along, and though Cicely with the rest of the maids sat over the tapestry work on which they were engaged, her fingers were idle and her thoughts were far away.

All that she knew of the fate of Godfrey Tavener was that having dangerously wounded Friar Eustace in a duel, he had joined Francis Derham, who had unexpectedly returned from France, whither he had been sent upon a special mission, and that the two had fled precipitately from London to avoid the consequences of their conduct.

Bitterly did Cicely reproach herself, in that she had excited Godfrey's rage against the priest, and, in an agony of self-accusation, she believed herself to have been the cause of the combat which had resulted in the self-outlawry of the man she loved.

Why, she asked herself again and again, why had he not asked her to share his flight? Gladly would she have followed him whithersoever he might have willed, and gladly would she have shared his banishment.

Half an hour before midnight, when the household had been for some time wrapped in sleep, and not a sound betrayed that aught was stirring, Cicely in accordance with the directions given her, taking a lamp in her hand quitted her own chamber and noiselessly picked her way through the long picture gallery where the light from the lamp threw strange fantastic shadows which seemed to endow the portraits with life and motion, until she reached the private door concealed behind the arras, which gave access to Katherine Howard's private apartments.

There was something strange and weird in this summons in the dead of night, and it was with a throbbing heart that Cicely drew aside the hangings and made her way through a narrow passage lined with wainscot, to the room where her mistress awaited her coming.

Katherine was alone, when she entered the chamber, her face was deadly pale, and there were tear stains upon her cheeks.

She was not habited in the loose deshabille of one who had sought her chamber for repose, but on the contrary, was arrayed in a magnificent robe of amber colored silk, richly ornamented with gold embroidery, while about her neck hung a costly decoration of pearls and diamonds of unusual size.

A belt, garnished with the same precious stones, confined her slender waist, and her luxuriant hair bound but a while since by the simple ribbon procured for her by Francis Derham, now floated upon her shoulders, surmounted by a diadem of rare gems set in gold.

She was attired as if for a fete, although the hour of the night made it impossible that it could be for the purpose of any ordinary festivity.

She held out both hands to Cicely, who pressed them warmly between her own, noticing as she did so that they were icy cold and trembled in her grasp

Cicely would have questioned her and enquired the meaning of this gala costume which so ill accorded with the pallid face still wet with recently shed tears, but Katherine stopped her before she could frame her query.

"Ask me nothing," she said, "for I can tell you nothing. At midnight you will know all. Do not leave me; keep close to my side until—until—"

Then her voice choked, and she failed to complete her sentence.

And so the two damsels sat hand clasped in hand, silent as the grave, the flickering light of the lamp illuminating their two faces, with a ghostly light.

Never had half an hour seemed so long. It was as if they had sat thus motionless and speechless through the entire night, when the sullen boom of a deep toned bell sounded the first stroke of midnight.

Katherine started, and shivered as if she listened to her own death knell, then suddenly rising, she composed her face and removed all traces of the unbidden tears, and stood erect as the echo of a man's tramp in the passage without, sounded nearer and nearer, approaching the chamber.

The tapestry was thrust aside with an impatient hand, and standing in the opening, Cicely saw the tall, commanding form of a man, no longer young, clothed with sumptuous magnificence, whom she recognized as the famous Duke of Norfolk.

"I am ready," said Katherine, and taking the hand he extended towards her and signing to Cicely to follow, she suffered herself to be led through the long passages and winding ways of the mansion till they reached a steep flight of stone steps, down which they went, and through a massive oak door thickly studded with iron nails, into a low crypt-like chamber, dark and damp, whence came that strange earthy smell, peculiar to little used vaults.

But a feeble light, illumined the awesome darkness, and it was some moments before Cicely was able to discover, that the chamber in which they stood, was furnished as a chapel, but as by degrees her eyes became accustomed to the want of light, she discerned dimly at first, but presently with greater distinctness the figure of a priest, in full robes, standing by the altar, and hardly had she noted this, when from the blackest shade came forth a burly figure above the common hight, richly habited, who advancing to Katherine took her hand, which the Duke at once surrendered, in his own and led her towards the altar.

"Come, sweetheart," said he, "the ceremony has been too long delayed."

By figure and voice for it was too dark to distinguish his features, Cicely had no difficulty in recognising the speaker.

It was the King.

As the first words of the marriage service were spoken by the priest, and as a hidden choir of choristers chanted the responses to the marriage service, Cicely knew to what Katherine Howard had alluded in their conversation of the afternoon.

All now was as clear to her as it had previously been obscure, and from the bottom of her heart she pitied the unfortunate girl who, loving another, had yet consented to become the fifth wife of Henry of England, even before the divorce with Anne of Cleves had been formally pronounced.

The solemn voice of the priest sounded and echoed along the arched roof of the subterranean chapel, the sweet clear notes of the concealed choir rang and reverberated through the vault like structure, and by the dim light of the candles burning murkily upon the altar, Katherine Howard, the beloved of Francis Derham, became the bride of the lustful tyrant who sat upon the throne of England.

The ceremony concluded, and the final response chanted, the Duke of Norfolk, kneeling at the King's feet, kissed first his hand and then that of his newly made bride, in token of his loyalty, and at a sign from him Cicely did the same, and then bride and bridegroom passed away into the thick darkness and were lost to sight.

Cicely mindful of her promise would have followed, but the Duke laid an iron hand upon her wrist, and leading her to the altar made her swear upon her knees never to reveal to mortal ear the particulars of the ceremony of which she had been a witness.

At the same hour, on the same night, which witnessed the secret nuptials of King Henry the Eighth with Katherine Howard, Francis Derham and Godfrey Tavener at the close of a long day's ride, lay stretched beneath the wide spreading branches, of a huge beech tree.

Neither had been inclined to sleep, perhaps from over fatigue and excitement, and as they lay, their backs supported by the huge, moss-grown trunk, the sonorous bell of a neighboring monastery, proclaimed the hour of midnight.

"Heaven bless Kate wherever she be, whatever she do," sighed Derham as the iron tongue tolled the hour. "Heaven bless her, for on my soul I think she loves me still."

TO BE CONTINUED

A HARD PLACE FOR BOYS.

Life in the Pennsylvania Coal Breakers.

Pittston Letter to the Philadelphia Press.

It is almost impossible for any one who has not been an eye-witness to the operations of the mines to conceive at what tender years the child in the anthracite region is put to work, or to know, unless he has actually in his younger days been placed in the same condition as the thousands of boys in the mining districts, to what injurious influences they are subjected, and what evil consequences ensue. Though it may appear incredible, it is nevertheless a fact that children of all ages from 6 years upward find work in the coal breakers, and toil in dirt in an atmosphere thick with carbon dust from dawn till dark of every day in the week. Sundays excepted. These little fellows earn from 30 to 45 cents per day: their labor consisting in picking the slate, rock, etc., out of the coal previously crushed to small pieces in a breaker and screened through huge revolving screens that separate the various sizes of coal. From this occupation, as they advance in years, they are promoted to mule driving, and afterward, when they arrive at man's estate, to laboring and mining, which is the highest pinnacle that can be reached by the toiler, whose only companions through life are men made rough like himself by their rough surroundings, and whose only education is that which he gleans from the noisome breaker and gloomy mine. Here is a wrong crying for redress. Here is an evil that cannot be remedied too soon, and here is a chance for some Garrison to point out the fetter that enslave a portion of humanity, and for some Lincoln to strike from off their limbs those chains of servitude, and make them free:

Out of this community in the northern portion of Luzerne County, which numbers about 22,000 people, upward of 3,000 boys, whose ages vary from 6 to 15 years, are engaged about the mines. Having gone to work before they should have been sent to school in most instances, they grow up in utter ignorance, as it is well known that when they advance in years and their labor correspondingly increases in value, they get but little chance to become educated. Thus, in this enlightened age, when the tendency of humanity is upward and onward, and the benefits of education penetrating everywhere are extendsd to all, society is hampered and the progressive wheels of civilization are clogged by culpable ignorance. The citizen is rendered incapable of intelligently discharging his duty as a citizen, and the fact that there is a continuous supply of material for the demagog to prey upon, is a constant menace to our free institutions. I have alluded to the pernicious influences to which these little boys are subjected. There are no schools in the world where more evil is learned, or more innocence destroyed, than in the coal breakers. It is absolutely shocking to watch the vile practices indulged in by those children, hear the frightful oaths to which they give expression, and note their total disregard for religion and morality! Hardened by exposure to terrible influences, it is hardly to be wondered at that the demon of Molly Maguireism and systematized, cold-blooded murder reared its monstrous head from out the sinks that surround the mines, and maintained its reign of terror for years.

A $1,000,000 Registered Letter.

Baltimore Sun.

A registered foreign package was sent from the Registered Letter Department of the Baltimore Postoffice yesterday destined for London, England, on which the postage and registry cost over $25. The package was about a foot long, 10 inches wide, and eight inches thick, carefully sealed, and contained bonds and other securities amounting to over $1,000,000, mostly for one banking firm. The package goes by way of New York.

For the Blade.

THE IRISH MURDERER.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

Patrick.

Whin the blatherskite hangman the death watch is kapin',
An' Biddy stands there at the cell door a wapin',
An' the dhirty black night thro' the grate is a-papin',
Begor, 'tis mesilf that is shorn iv his slapin'.

When I hear in me fancy me wee brats a-cryin',
For the arms iv their languishin' daddy to lie in,
An' know to their sobs there can be no replyin',
I fale in me soul the first keen pangs iv dyin'.

'Twas Teddy O'Brien; we two had been spreein',
An' fell to disphutin' an' sharp disagreein',
Whin I sthruck 'im a blow, niver thinkin' or seein',
An' he dhropped at me feet down, a dead human bein'.

I loved 'im as only one mon loves anither,
From childhood we'd been like the b'ys iv one mither,
Till the divil iv dhrink got the best iv each ither,
An' Patrick McGower took the life iv his brither.

O, Christ, ken there niver be ony outdoin',
Of crimes that a dhrunken mon does in thy viewin';
Ken nothin' but dhark desolation an' ruin,
Be his to endure, without rest or subduin'?

Vrick! but I'm wapin; ah, Patrick McGower;
For shame to be shakin' in this yer last hour;
Be sthrong like a lion, an' sthrait like a tower,
An' mild as the sunshine that slapes on the flower.

Come, come, bloody hangman, mesilf 'tis that's ready,
To die on yon tree for the slayin' iv Teddy;
Cheer up, an' God bless ye, me own darlint Biddy,
An' think iv me fraquent, an' pray for me stheady.

Farewell to Auld Erin, its shamrock and roses,
Farewell to the sphot where me mither reposes,
Farewell to me youngsters, ere night round me closes,
An' save their swate souls, is me prayer, Holy Moses.

Och,-chill is the scaffold on which I be sthandin',
An' bleek is the shore where I soon shel be landin',
Dark, dark be the wathers where sinners are strandin',
An' cruel the heart iv the One that's commandin'.

Now pull down the dhirty black cap me eyes over,
An' dhraw the rope tight round the neck iv the rover;
An', Priest, let yer prayers day an' night 'round me hover,
Till the grace iv swate Jasus me wakenesses cover.

Biddy.

Och, Patrick McGower, for shame to be snoozin'
So late ivery day, an yer time so abusin';
Wake up, now! The little spalpane needs amusin',
An' pigs in the taters an hour hev been cruisin'.

Patrick.

Be jabers, what's this! Be I slapin' or wakin';
Was it only a nap an' a dhraune I was takin'?
Be gallus! I'm sweatin' all over an quakin',
An' me legs with a horrible numbness are achin'.

An' divil, at all, was young Teddy O'Brien,
Knocked down in the gutter by me an' left dyin',
An' may ther a noose from the gallows was flyin',
An' divil a blatherskite dungeon was I in.

'Twas only a dhrame, a desaitful delusion,
That brought to a broth iv a boy sich confusion
An', faith, 'tis himself would besaich in conclusion,
To his vision ye'll niver make further allusion.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

CONCLUDED.

Nathaniel Grimstowe, Thornford's one "member of Tattersall's and the leading turf clubs," was a continual cause of bickering between mine host and hostess of the Whinridge Arms. Mrs. Hartbrook did not approve of wagering on horse-racing, except when it meant her husband's winning something handsome for himself and a new dress for her; and as those pleasant results had not recently followed Mark's speculations on the turf, she, attributing his ill fortune to the malign influence of Nathaniel Grimstowe, had learned "to hate the very sound" of that operator's "name." Hartbrook duly found Mr. Grimstowe, and, after a wordly combat with him concerning "the price" of something, an entry made in a small oblong book showed that they had transacted business together. Thereafter, until a general exodus of his customers apprised him of the rising of the moon, the quondam servant of Gustavus Whinridge, esq., went about his work with a countenance that beamed with unspeakable complacency. He suggested Tennyson's "Miller":

The slow, wise smile that round about
His rosy forehead curled and curled,
Seemed half within and half without,
And full of dealings with the world.

He believed that he had seen the cards in the Squire's hand, and on the strength of that conviction he had backed him to win the trick. He was positive (the language of his meditations was strongly flavored with stirking, if not always coherent, metaphor) that "*this* journey at least he had got Mr. Nathaniel Grimstowe, in a line, on toast."

It wanted but 20 minutes of the stroke of midnight by Heckler's watch, and still the Squire came not. Standing about in animated groups in the paddock on Windyholm, the Thornford racecourse, were many that might be termed the upper circles of sporting society, eagerly discussing the chances of the coming encounter; and as the moments sped, bringing the "one hour after moonrise" excitingly near, wondering whether the match would come off after all. Fluckfaster, ready for action, was being led about by the faithful Widgeon in one corner of the paddock, while Appletart, in his clothing, was being kept gently moving at the opposite corner; Crowe, of course, in jealous attendance. Although there was not a man present who had not seen the race for the Hunt Cup, most of them criticised the nags with that impressive air of professional knowingness exhibited by a group of Newmarket touts when an unfamiliar candidate for the Guineas makes his first appearance on the classic heath. Second in order of interest to the flyers was Capt. Dykely. He was fully equipped for the fray, and had been on view for some time. It was evident to the skilled eyes that scanned him that he had made his toilet with uncommon care. "Looks likes business," observed a critic of stably appearance to a grave and silent auditory of three listeners. "Couldn't have been more particular if it was the Derby he was going to have a fly at. See his goloshes?" The interlocutor had seen those uncouth casings. "The ground is not so sticky as all that comes to. Suppose he is afraid of carrying an ounce of clay on his boots? Well, I like a cove that takes care of his precious self. He means to have a good in and no mistake."

The subject of these not uncomplimentary observations conversed in low tones with the Marquis of Guies, one of the stewards, who was present in response to the Captain's urgent invitation

"Do you think he means to forfeit, Dykely?"

"I really cannot say; it certainly looks uncommonly like a forfeit. But there is no accounting for anything that a Whinridge does."

"Upon my word I think you are right," replied his lordship. "By the way, have you and he smoked the calumet over that poacher-fellow?"

"Not a bit of it," rejoined the Captain. "And it is my belief, now that I can be calm on the subject—I was anything but that when I gorged the bait—that he meant this match as a sort of Roland for my Oliver."

"But where is he? Ah, there goes the quarter!"

The sound of the chimes, as it floated on the gentle night breeze from the tower of Thornford parish church across Windyholm, was heard and noted by the crowd, now wrought up into a nervous state of expectancy by the continued absence of the Squire. Hartbrook, unshaken till this moment in his trust in the absentee's turning up in time, began to waver. Something had happened. Confound that Grimstowe! His bet with him was P. P. What would his wife say?

A sound of wheels. "Hurrah!"

The cheer was not thrown away. It was the Squire, driving a dogcart at a rate which an officer of the County constabulary would have pronounced dangerous, had anybody but the Squire held the ribbons. He pulled up by the paddock-rails, and, leaping out, turned to assist his companion to alight, saying as he did so:

"Hartbrook, where are you? Take care of these. Now, Redgy, come with me."

"Why, it's his son Reginald."

In the hubbub caused by the arrival of Mr. Whinridge and his youngest son, a pale, thin boy of about 12 years of age, it was by no means easy for the principals in the little drama to make the necessary preparations for raising the curtain.

Hartbrook, proud of his office, carried a light racing-saddle and its necessary "accompaniments," and walking by the side of the youth, followed the Squire into the paddock.

"I guessed it would be you, Master Redgy," said Hartbrook, in a gleeful whisper; "and I've backed you: It's a splendid moon, and you know the track."

"I should think I did, Mark. And you too, eh? Recollect when I would insist on your taking me the whole line, you on old Goliath, and I on my pony Lilliput? And how frightened mamma was; and how the Guv. tipped me a sov., eh Mark?"

Hartbrook's memory was fully as retentive of those forbidden adventures as the boy's, but he did not consider this as an appropriate occasion for refreshing it.

"Yes, yes, of course I remember, Master Redgy. Fine times they were. Now tell me, what do's the Squire really say about the match?"

"He has no doubt of Appletart's ability, but——"

"He has of yours?"

"Not exactly that. He thinks the exploit is rather too much for my years, and" (whispering) "that the Captain would have no objection to taking a mean advantage of this infant if he saw the opportunity. O, I must tell you—such a lark! I was out at a dinner party with mamma and Gretta when the Guv. got to the Hall to night. So what does he do but gets into a tail coat himself and comes to take us home, he said. We were hurried off, I can tell you, and sent to bed at once. Mamma thinks he is going round with the keepers, and that I'm in bed!"

By this time they had reached the paddock. The Squire's arrival was greeted quite as fervently as, if more quietly than it had been by the crowd outside. He shook hands with Lord Gules, expressed his delight at knowing that his Lordship had consented to act as starter, and then faced the Captain.

"Now, Captain Dykely, shall we get ready?"

"Your jockey, Mr. Whinridge?"

"Is my son, Reginald. Have you any objection to him?"

"Every objection, Mr. Whinridge. When I make this—I don't mind admitting it—stupid match, it was not with the idea that I was going to have for an opponent a mere child."

"Child or not, he rides."

"I am no more a child than he is, papa!" exclaimed the boy. "If I can ride, what more does he want?"

"Hear, hear!" cried the crowd.

"If you can ride!" said Capt. Dykely, with a sneer.

"Dykely," interposed Lord Gules, "I must say that, according to the terms of the match, you are bound to accept Whinridge's jockey, or forfeit."

"Very well," rejoined Dykely, sullenly, "very well. If the baby breaks his neck I am not to blame, mind. Let us get it over."

There was a stampede on the part of the auditors at these words in the direction of the two most formidable obstacles in the track, a made fence at the beginning of the straight run in, and the brook on the far side. The boy, giving up his overcoat and hat to Hartbrook, and putting on a silk cap which he produced from his pocket, presently appeared like his opponent, fully equipped for action. In default of silk he wore a thin jersey, but otherwise it would have been impossible to find fault with his appearance. His father gave him a leg up, and then walked by his side to the starting post, where Lord Gules was already waiting with the flag.

Redgy, my dear," said the old fellow, in a voice that was strangely husky, "you heard what that brute said about your breaking your neck?"

"Yes, pa."

"Well, Redgy, it made me feel that I possibly was wrong in subjecting you to such a risk. I should never forgive myself if anything happened to you, and I am sure your mother would never forgive me. Now, Redge, although you have but the years of a child, you are not without a man's sense—don't mind me at all. If you have any doubt, jump off, and I'll throw up the match."

"Papa, you must let me ride! After what that fellow said it would be too bad to be prevented from showing him up. Never fear. I'll stick on!"

"Redgy, your hand."

The boy placed his hand in that of his father, who grasped the warm little palm with fervor, and gently drawing down the lad's head he kissed him. The man and boy understood each other. It was seldom Gustavus Whinridge was betrayed into such an exhibition of what he would have termed feminine weakness; but the boy knew what this demonstration meant far better than if it had been compressed in the tenderest words.

Completely out of the view and hearing of the people who by this time thronged the stand, the Squire imparted his final orders.

"Keep with him, but not too close, for the first mile, and then come away as hard as you can pelt. It is a splendid moon—almost as light as day—and you ought to do the journey without the least mistake. Now, Redge, my own dear boy, show them what sort of metal you are made of."

Without another word he left his son and Captain Dykely to amble their way to the starting-post, and mounting a hack which Crowe had in readiness, cantered across to a bit of rising ground near the brook, where he could obtain an excellent view of at least three parts of "the country." About the same time, Widgeon, Captain Dykely's man, "a durable hand at a bet and one of the win-tie-or-wrangle fraternity" (this was Hartbrook's unsolicited testimonial to character), was deep in an endeavor to advice Superintendent Pompert of the Thornford Constabulary in the matter of a probable behavior of a restless multitude already gathered around the two ends of a water-jump.

"You see, super, my governor, the Captain, is nervous; and the nag he's a-riding is nervous; so if I was you, super, —excuse my making so bold—I'd pot most of my men by that there brook to keep the crowd quiet."

"Thank you, my man," replied the Superintendent, in freezing tones, "I have made my arrangements."

"O, have you, Mr Pompey and Cæsar?" rejoined Widgeon, in a safe whisper, as he turned aside and left the lofty officer to his own devices. "Then I'll bet a pound to a shillin' some of those boys there'll unmake 'em. Go along, old turnip-tops; keep that bull's eye quiet, can't you? That's enough to make any hoss shy?"

The remark is addressed to one of the Superintendent's most zealous subordinates—a young man new to the force—who is acting to-night as though he considered a plentiful production of distubing fireworks part of his duty. Widgeon takes a front place by the brook. Crowe does likewise. Behind them and a group, three deep, of mere spectators is Gustavus Whinridge, a prominent object in the silver and gray landscape as he stands motionless, waiting for the shout that is to signal the start. It comes at last. "They are off!" and the Squire, his eyesight made keenly telescopic by the love he bears to his boy, cranes forward hungrily, and, missing no incident of the battle, begins in spirit to ride the race himself.

"That will do, Redgy, boy; that will do! Let him make the running! Now then, wider, wider, Redgy! Keep away from his whip-hand! How glorious! that son of mine rides, to be sure—like a man! Now, then! Capital, capital! An, only just over, Redgy. The next take-off must be better judged that, or you will be spilled, to a certainty. Now they are out of sight."

The Squire knew every inch of the country over which the two horses were galloping; therefore his guesses as to what they were doing, so long as the nags remained in view, were curiously accurate. To the other spectators, Heckler, the judge, and Hartbrook perhaps excepted, the incidents of the race were unsupported guesswork of the roughest description; the grotesquely shifting shadows which were cast by the two horses rendering obtaining an exact idea of the precise positions of the pair a matter of impossibility.

"Here they come!" shouted the Squire, in a strangled voice. "Here they come, and my boy is leading! Let him have it, Redgy! Lose him, my dear child! lose him! Good lad! He is coming away like a steam engine!"

As Appletart approached the brook the excitement of the Squire intensified, especially when he saw that Capt. Dykely was rapidly lessening the gap between him and the Squire's horse. There was only about a length and a half of moonlight between Appletart and Flukefaker as the former rose like a bird over the brook and landed in safety.

"Thank God, that's over!" murmured Whinridge, but he spoke too soon. The youthful ornament of the Thornford constabulary flashed the bull's eye across the path of the foremost horse, which shied, and then, terrified by the jeering of the crowd, tore along in a manner that betokened an early dissolution of partnership between him and his jockey.

In a voice that was neither a shout nor a yell, but a frantic blending of both, Mr. Whinridge exclaimed:

"The horse has bolted! Out of the way with you! Redgy, keep him straight, my boy! Good lad, good lad, go—!"

* * * * * * *

"How much did I win by?" asked the boy, faintly, as he opened his eyes in a hushed apartment in the Whinridge Arms. He had not spoken since they picked him up and found that an arm was broken. "How much?"

His father, whose eyes were moist and dim, and whose voice was quiet like a woman's, said:

"Twenty lengths was the judge's verdict—20 lengths. And the cup is for you, my boy. And whenever you think your father is getting out of bounds, as you may think hereafter, show him that goblet and remind him of what he went through when it was won by the light of the moon."

FIGHT FOR LIFE

Made by a Strong-Willed Consumptive.

Reno Journal.

A. H. Barnes, of Reno, Nevada, fights off consumption by wearing a silver tube, which passes through his ribs into the lungs. In 1849 Mr. Barnes, then living in

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

FOR THE LADIES.

A young woman who cannot be cautious of her reputation bathed at one of the seaside resorts the other day in a suit of blue silk trimmed with swansdown! Spectators were unable to decide whether she belonged to a circus or a lunatic asylum.

"Society" youth at Long Branch are dubbed "Miss Nancys," and yet they are not happy. Their "get up" is most extraordinary, and their appearance has been known to frighten little children. Anybody guessing what they are can have them.

Marie Van Zandt is now at Cauterets, France, the waters of that mountain resort being considered as peculiarly beneficial to the throat. Before she left Paris she was to have been present at the reading of the new opera of "Lackme," by Leo Delibes to the company and manager of the Opera Comique. She is to create the title-role, and is delighted with both the music and the libretto.

Berlioz, the composer, when he was in love, said to the adored one: "Ariel, I adore you. I bless you; in a word, I love you more than the weak French tongue can say; give me an orchestra of 100 performers and a chorus of 150 voices and I will tell you."

An aristocrat wedding lately came off in London in which there were no bridesmaids. Only a pet in fancy dress followed the bride but as the costume was short—another novelty—his office was a sinecure. It is hardly to be expected that young ladies will tackle kindly to these ideas—no bridesmaids, no trained skirt, next no favors, no cake, "no nothing."

The verdict of English critics is that English cooking, as a rule, is very bad. This fact lends special value and interest to the efforts of the ancient and honorable Cooks' Company, of London, to train girls in the art of preparing healthful and palatable food. For several years past this company has been in the habit of selecting girls from the various City Ward schools, and paying the cost of their instruction in practical cookery at the National school established for this purpose at South Kensington. A recent competitive examination furnished the satisfactory proof of the good results to be expected from this experiment. The dishes to be prepared were were selected by ballot, so that no suspicions of culinary cramming might enter into the display. But in spite of the inevitable accident of one girl getting another's specialty, the dinners were all that the most fastidious could desire.

There is no disguising the fact that the watering places have been forsaken this Summer by many of their hitherto most steadfast patronesses, and even the most pretentious hops and Germans show a sad falling off from the brilliancy and excitement of former seasons. Some account for this on the plea that a taste for Summer travel has been rapidly growing among us during the past few years, and many who have in previous seasons passed their vacations at Long Branch, Saratoga, Richfield and similar places now go across the continent, up into Canada, and spend time and money hundreds of miles away from home. But the principal reason of the thinning out at the fashionable watering places is the rush to Europe, which has carried with it hundreds of the best people in society. In consequence of the comparative quiet existing at the Summer resorts by the sea or on the mountains, the "gentlemanly hotel clerk" has not been able to attain to that degree of awe inspiring dignity that characterized him during other seasons. The Summer is fast slipping away, and there is no prospect of any improvement in the season at these resorts. Six weeks more and homes and the Summer birds will be winging their way.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

PERSONS AND THINGS.

John McCullough is at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

More than 300 persons have been killed this year by tornadoes.

In the morning a man gets up, but in the evening he gets supper.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The world moves. A Cincinnati dealer has been fined $50 for selling adulterated milk.

Prince Bismarck has of late taken to wearing spectacles, a habit by which his looks are by no means improved.

Down South, where chicken thieves are prevalent, they say that "the darkey's hour is before dawn."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Mr. Cornelius Walford, the Louisiana insurance authority, says there are few towns or large villages in China which have not their insurance office.

What next? A party of courageous Frenchmen have dined upon the ham and heart of lion. When they get out of the physician's hands they will give their opinion of the meal.

Two Michigan men got into a boat and pursued a bear. The bear climbed into the boat and the men climbed out. Had they not been rescued by a tug they wouldn't have got home to tell this little bear story at the family hearth.

As Spring merges into Summer we are glad to notice in the markets a falling off in the cunning little cork-soled radish with a discouraged worm on the inside. Its place will be supplied by the Summer squash with a taste like a buttered memory. —*Boomerang.*

Says Jane Gray Swisshelm: "If I was managing this world I'd do it on the plan of nothing for nothing and no trust. I'd give no man a dollar until he had earned it, and for those who would not work I'd have a plantation and workhouse where they'd be taught industry with a good whip, and pay them for their work when it was done."

Col. E. B. C. Cash has announced himself an Independent candidate for Representative in Congress in the First District of South Carolina, and says that he will demand a fair election, and will hold the ballot box stuffers personally responsible if they undertake to count him out by means of tissue ballots.

One of the most mysterious of recent events in Berlin, was the suicide of a successful lawyer. He was one of the busiest of men in his profession, his clients were of the wealthiest and best paying, and among them was Bismarck. His family relations were as fortunate as his pecuniary ones. No one has been able to explain why he drowned himself.

The State tickets in Philadelphia will probably be increased to six. The number now is five, and the additional one is to be supplied by the Labor party that meets in State Convention at Philadelphia August 28. The *Record*, of that City, claims this is a movement instituted by Cameron to draw away enough votes from the Democrats to offset the Independent vote.

A Boston newspaper man, who writes as he was narrating a bit of personal experience, says: "If a man wants to enjoy all the rigors of an Arctic expedition this Summer, all he has to do is to put on his duster and an old soft felt hat, and just drop in on a neighbor in a jolly, informal sort of style, just as tea is announced, when the neighbor has very select company invited. He won't get warm until some time along in August."

"I thought that you were a gentleman," said Fumers.

"You insult me," warmly answered Mr. Flasher.

"Oh."

"You misrepresent me. You shall take it back."

"I withdraw my remark and will think so no more," apologetically said Fumers.

But somehow Flasher did not seem to be satisfied.—*Floating About.*

Queer things happen out West; the Peoria *Queen* tells of one; it says that "on one of our most fashionable streets yesterday a young lady climbed into a hammock and went to sleep; she kicked in her sleep, and one leg carelessly hung out over the side; it was a daisy; Nature had done her level best; the 'boys' gazed as they went past, and several of them turned and passed again; three or four hardened old sinners actually stopped and feasted, and drank to their fullest capacity."

"Seben tollar, dot is sheep; I will sell em to you for seben tollar." The customer examined the pantaloons, which had been worn quite threadbare, and quietly rejoined:

"I don't think they'd last me. They're too thin; they haven't got enough body to them."

"Oh, dot is nodings," added the enterprising vesion of the house of Israel; "dot is nodings; you gife me five tollar, an' I selz 'em to you for drawers."

They enjoy racing out West between railroad trains just as they did formerly steamboat racing on the Mississippi. The Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads both run between Denver and Kansas City. The Atchison road is 780 miles long, the Kansas Pacific 640. Locomotives of the two roads, bearing the effective names "Lightning" and "Thunderbolt," started out of the station at Kansas City within five minutes of each other in the morning, and arrived within three minutes of each other the following afternoon. "Thunderbolt" had gained 100 miles on "Lightning" within 20 hours.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THE FAITHS OF THE WORLD. St. Giles Lectures. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price $1.50.

This volume contains 12 lectures upon the chief religious faiths of the world, by some of the leading speakers and writers upon these subjects.

Of course, it was impossible within the limits of 12 lectures, occupying only 364 duodecimo pages to afford an extended treatment of as many different religions. Only out lines could be expected. The discussions, however, are lucid and instructive. They do not present any careful comparison of the heathen religions with Christianity, but will tend to create a demand for a broader discussion of comparative religions. The necessity for such discussion is a growing one in this age, when endeavors are made in many quarters to exalt the pagan religions to an equality with the religion of the Bible.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION; OR, THE HEALTH LAWS OF NATURE. By Felix L. Oswald, M. D. Published by Appleton & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo Price $1.

Dr Oswald wields a caustic and trenchant pen in piercing and exposing the prevailing popular fallacies and superstitions regarding the physical needs of humanity. He believes in the remedial powers of nature, and disbelieves in the wholesale use of drugs and medicines. He maintains that this world of ours is not governed by capricious ghosts, but by consistent laws. He considers dietetic abuses the principal cause of human degeneration, and gives some general rules for the cure of dyspepsia. The subjects of "In-Door Life" and "Out-Door Life" are each given a chapter. Out-door exercise is claimed as a panacea for many of the evils inflicted by close confinement in unventilated rooms. Much attention is paid to gymnastics, and there are many sensible suggestions regarding the clothing, sleep, recreation, hygenic precautions, etc.

CAMPS IN THE ROCKIES. Being a narrative of Life on the Frontier, and Sport in the Rocky Mountains, with an account of the Cattle Ranches of the West. By Wm. A. Baillie Grohman, K. C. E. H., author of "Tyrol and the Tyrolese," etc., Member of the Alpine Club. With an original Map based on the most recent U. S. Government Survey. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price $1.75.

The author of this work is an Englishman, whose early youth was passed with his parents in the Austrian Alps, his father owning a large property in that picturesque region near Ischc. His father was a keen lover of sport, which taste the son fully inherited, and from the early age of eight years, he accompanied his father on his shooting excursions, killing his first deer when but nine years of age.

These roughings were taken in some of the least known portions of the Rocky Mountains, and camp life in those grandly wild regions, with the adventures which so ardent a sportsman would inevitably meet with, are graphically recounted. The book is also replete with valuable information concerning the regions in which our author roughed it, and the large map of a portion of the Rocky Mountains, based on the latest U. S. Government survey, with additions by Mr. Grohman, is an important addition.

DISEASES OF MEMORY: An Essay in the Positive Psychology. By Th. Ribot, author of "Heredity," "English Psychology," etc., Translated from the French, by William Huntington Smith. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price $1.50.

M. Ribot declares that memory is *per se*, a biological fact, and by accident, a psychological fact, and accordingly proceeds to study the phenomena of memory from a pathological standpoint. The first chapter is devoted to the consideration of memory as a biological fact.

In the next and following chapters the diseases of memory are treated of, and some examples of extraordinary memory in idiots are given. Exaltations of memory, or hypermnesia forms subject of the next chapter, and the writer sums up, in conclusion, that memory is a general function of the nervous system, based upon the faculty possessed by the nervous elements of conserving a received modification and of forming associations. Psychical memory is nothing but the highest and most complex form of organic memory. The volume is the 41st in the "International Scientific Series."

HENRY D. THOREAU. By F. B. Sanborn. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, $1.25.

This beautiful volume forms the third of the series under the general title, "American Men of Letters," edited by Charles Dudley Warner. Mr. Sanborn, who was a warm personal friend of Thoreau, has done his work in a manner worthy of the highest admiration and praise. He tells the story of his life, describes his mode of thought, and discriminatingly indicates the deep and wholesome influence his writings have had upon English and American letters. Horace Greeley was a warm and true friend to Thoreau in the days before he was much known and appreciated in the literary world, and the correspondence which passed between the two men, and which is here given, is characteristically interesting.—It seems to us, almost that the reading of this volume is an absolute necessity to the full appreciation and enjoyment of Thoreau's writings. The book is embellished with a fine steel portrait.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH. By the late William B. Hodgson, L.L. D., Fellow of the College of Preceptors and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

Dr. Hodgson's excellent manual has been revised and edited by Francis A. Teall, especially for American readers and writers. It presents in orderly arrangement a large number of the different classes of errors to be avoided in the use of English, illustrating the meaning of the author by a wide range of examples, and explaining them by a clear exposition of principles. The volume has four parts, the first being the "Vocabulary," under which are ranged in alphabetical order, spurious words and words used with meanings other than their own; the second part is "Accidence," which deals with the parts of speech (viewed in relation to the sentence) and with inflection; the third "Syntax," which includes errors in the construction of sentences and the violations of the rules of syntax, and the fourth "Rhetoric."

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. A Medley in Prose and Verse. By Richard Henry Stoddard. Published by George W. Harlan & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, $1.50.

This volume is beautifully printed on heavy paper, and tastefully bound, in quarto form, claims to be, a medley, made up of selections from Longfellow, mostly from his earlier poems, and partly from his stirring "Poems on Slavery." Mr. Stoddard has gone carefully through the files of the famous old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and the result is a good deal of rich material, not only concerning the earlier writings of Longfellow, but connected with the literary history of a quarter of a century ago and more, enlivened with personal reminiscences and anecdotes Mr. Stoddard's contributions to the daily press of New York and his address at Chickering Hall after the death of Longfellow, are also given; together with special letters of reminiscence from S G. W. Benjamin, W. J. Linton, R. S. Gifford, Julian Hawthorne (a peculiarly interesting paper,) and Titus M. Coan.

The portrait given is a beautiful piece of workmanship and a fair likeness.

MARJORY GRAHAM. A novel. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, $1.00.

The anonymous author dedicates "to the girls of 20 years ago this story of what life meant to so many of them in the old days of the war." Marjory is presented to the reader an undeveloped girl whom very few even of her intimate friends understand or appreciate. But she has in her brother John one who understands her, and to whom she clings with an affection and a jealousy that cannot bear the idea of any other ever stepping in to supplant her place in her great heart. Soon after her introduction to the reader she visits Cuba, for her health, where she meets Dr. Clifford, and become fast friends. She subsequently visits Europe in company with her brother John. There John meets his fate, and returns home an affianced man; also in time to give his service to his country at the outbreak of the rebellion. When he is badly wounded, Marjory goes to the hospital in company with her father, and her devotion to her brother saves his life. Here she again meets Dr. Clifford, and she has not yet learned the fact that her friendship has become an absorbing love. The terrible experience of Marjory and John's young wife was indeed that of many, many girls of 20 years ago, whose loved ones were in the service of their country; but to all, alas! termination was not so happy as with these two.

EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY. The Epoch of Reform, 1830-1850. By Justin McCarthy, M. P., author of "A History of Our Own Times." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price $1.00.

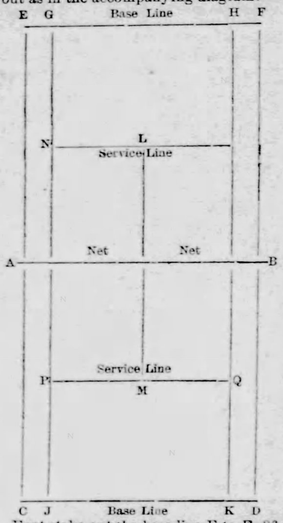
The object of the volume under notice is to give a clear and concise account of the changes in the English political system, from the introduction of Lord Grey's first Reform Bill, in 1830, after the ascension of William IV., to the death of Sir Robert Peel in 1850. A graphic picture of each leading public man on both sides of politics during this epoch of Reform is given. In the opening chapter Mr. McCarthy gives a running sketch of the state of Europe after the overthrow of Napoleon and the events leading to Reform or Revolution; and in the progress of his highly interesting narrative he shows how Revolution was avoided in England because English statesmen had learnt the wisdom which statesmen on the Continent had not acquired. The peculiarly interesting style in which Mr McCarthy writes invests his story of the Epoch of Reform with all the charm of a romance, while it is of the highest historical value.

LAWN TENNIS.

How the Court Is Laid Out, and the Best Distances from Point to Point.

The following will prove interesting to many to many readers who desire information upon the most practical method of laying out tennis courts. We copy it from *Harper's Young People*:

As the double court measures 78 feet by 36, the lawn should be not less than 100 feet by 50, and the court should be laid out as in the accompanying diagram:



First stake out the base line E to F, 36 feet, with your string. Then carry it along the line F to D, 78 feet, and in the same manner make the line E to C, 78 feet. Then connect C, D, and if your figure is a parallelogram this last line should be the same length as E to F, namely, 36 feet.

The whole area of the two courts is now marked out. Now for the divisions.

The single courts are of the same length as the double, but only 27 feet wide, that is 9 feet less than the double. Mark out, therefore, the positions of G and H, which will be 4½ feet from E and F, respectively; and in the same manner, and at the same distances from the side lines, mark the positions of J and K. Then extend your string from G to J, and from H to K.

Now for the net, which is shown by the broad line A to B, extended three feet on each side of the boundary of the court. From the net line measure 21 feet to N, O, P, Q, respectively, and join N and O, P and Q. These last lines are 27 feet long; divide them in half, so that the distance from N to L, for instance, is 13½ feet, and marks the line L to M.

You will think, and rightly, that if you are to stake all these lines at the same time with string, you will require several hundred feet of string; but this is not necessary. Cut 16 stakes about six inches long, sharpened at one end and broad at the other, so that they can be easily driven into the ground, and yet not easily be trodden out of sight. As you measure off each point you will need as many stakes as there are letters in the diagram.

As the court on the one side of the net is exactly similar to that on the other, if you grow tired of measuring and driving stakes you may mark the lines of the one court before completing the laying out of the other. This you must do with "whitening" and a brush not less than than two inches wide. Each line that is to be marked must be shown by a string stretched over it as a guide; otherwise the lines will be far from straight. As each line is finished the string is taken up and used to guide the marking of the next line. Care should be taken to mark all the lines equally distinct, and to renew them as they get worn out.

Here is a handy table of distances from point to point in the diagram:

Double Court	Base line E to F	36 feet.
	Side line F to D	78 feet.
	Side line E to C	78 feet.
	Base line C to D	36 feet.
	Base line G to H	27 feet.
	Base line J to K	27 feet.
Single Court	Side line G to J	78 feet.
	Side line H to K	78 feet.
	Net to service lines	21 feet.
Service Court	Central line L to M	42 feet.
Between net posts	A to B	42 feet.

Searching for Arms in Ireland.

London Truth.

Of course, as is usual in all matters regarding Ireland, the merits of the point at issue were subordinated to English party politics. The searching of houses for arms at night is objected to, because it is alleged that when last this was permitted, the police broke into rooms where women were asleep, forced them to rise half-naked from their beds, and then, as some one who was describing these domiciliary visits said, converted a search for arms into a search for legs. As Irish women are remarkable for their modesty, these outrages on decency are bitterly resented, and all the more as they are quite unnecessary. If arms are supposed to be concealed in a house, its exit has only to be guarded during the night in order to find them the next morning.

Not Rich in Worldly Goods.

Once a woman who was called in to do Garibaldi's washing ventured to remark that she could not find his shirts. "My shirts! I have but two," he replied, "You must have one in the wash: I have the other on. With a little order and calculation two shirts are plenty!" This sort of philosophy was, however, equalled by a Kentuckian of whom the Detroit *Free Press* tells the story. He possessed but one shirt, and was accustomed to lie in bed one day each week to have the sacred garment washed. One morning while he was at rest his wife rushed in and cried: "Bill, the durned calf hez et your shirt." Upon this Bill remarked tranquilly that "them ez hez must lose!"

Rheumatic Russia Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price, 25c.

For the Blade.

BICYCLING.

The Horse of the Future—The Miracles That Wheels Will Perform.

The coming horse that needs no breaking, never bites, kicks, shies, balks nor eats. Needs no grooming. No smells from the table attends his keeper. No danger from spavins, ringbones, founders, epizootic or barbed wire fences, etc., etc. In short all the ills that horseflesh is heir to, never troubles that bicycle, plus the saving of lots of patience and sometimes profanity. Like Longfellow's wind, he is "never weary." He is shod with rubber and muscled with steel. Noiseless as a vision. A condensed poem. An Iliad without a Homer. A hobby minus a rider(?). A prescription that knows no doctor and needs no druggist. The nearest realization of the mythical Pegasus. The saddle horse as a means of exercise, like polygamy and the Chinese "must go." Bucephalus is switched, his "occupation gone."

The tidal wave is coming in that all the old Mother Partingtons can't mop up. The bicycle, where it is known, does now, and where it is not known, eventually *will* supersede the horse as a means of exercise. Acquaintance is only one step from adoption. Grandfathers (alias conservatism) may stick to the horse. Old men seldom change their habits. But young America has eyes, is *qui vive*, will see the point and decline to wait. All the progressive American needs is to stop and think, (he is a thinker), make a few figures, time saved, money saved, health saved, nerves braced, muscles invigorated, life lengthened, strengthened and enthused. This done, he invests, and the graceful bicycle is sure to come. What the telephone is to speech the bicycle is destined to become as to locomotion. Our periodicals, as authority, the bicycle is no longer an experiment. London alone is using 17,000, (5,000 being owned by the Government), while England uses 200,000 bicycles.

On the same authority one American firm started in the Spring trade this year (1882), with 1,590 bicycles ahead, and by the 1st of June was hundreds behind their orders, manufactory running at full capacity in the meantime. "Nothing succeeds like success." If these things are true, (and I do not doubt) the bicycle already takes rank as a factor, in locomotion alongside the engine and fast horse. Our cousin John, across the water, is already in the saddle by the thousands. A little thinking and figuring and Jonathan will come in behind and beat Johnnie on the home stretch and take the belt. Hog and hominy is equal to beef and plum pudding. Why not? It doesn't need a "prophet's vision" into "coming events" to see the Tricycle for ladies and Bicycle for gents as common as ponies. The present pedestrian limits of our suburban homes will ere long, radiate from one and two miles, to 10 and 15. Country life and city life may get married within 30 to 60 minutes of place of business, reaching it all aglow, with vigorous life and *not a cent* to pay. Home again at night, completely rested from the sedentary duties of the day, by the enthusiastic spin on the bicycle, the home itself will grow happier and brighter by the use of the "wheel." Consumption, nervousness, dyspepsia, blue Mondays, headaches, ennui, doctor bills and divorce cases will grow beautifully less. Muscles firm, lungs expanded, liver active, brain alert, and the whole man to the extremities in his normal condition, all as resultant from the habitual use of that bicycle. What sedentary man does not know that the needed exercise now obtained chiefly by walking, is achieved, if at all, under protest? The theory of exercise is beautiful and probably true, but, as a rule, it is postponed to a "convenient season" that never comes. Put off and put off till the system breaks down and an intellectual "strike" is the result. In nine cases out of ten walking, as a means of exercise, is a failure. Resolve and re-resolve, as many of us do, and yet we neglect it till we are permanently "shelved," and piously call it "a mysterious Providence." Learn the easy art of bicycling and all this is changed. The duty is transformed to a pleasure. We no longer need the spur to goad the laggard sides of our indolent intent, but the bit and rein to hold the new born enthusiasm within proper bounds. "Old things have passed away." A physical regeneration has come over us. We realize the difference between "must I go" and "let me go." What wonder "it leads to racing." What man, even if he be a minister, having a fast horse, does not like to see him beat some other horse? Principle must hold the reins or he will do it anyhow. So of bicycling. It needs control. It becomes an enthusiasm at once. It is love at first sight. Exercise is no longer scourged to its task. The tendency of "bicycling" will be towards the development of more and healthier muscle to match the brain. Do not Americans need just this? We are proverbially "high pressure" in brain power. Too much mental for the physical. Wind work too much for the rigging. We wear out too quickly. We need more physique. Who of us doesn't know that our best thinkers, as a rule, are often obliged to put out the fires to save the machinery. Too much steam for the setting. The physical must rest, and away to the mountains or seaside, at a heavy expense to somebody, they must go. No help for it. The demands of the physical are absolute. Instead of a dose of "White Mountains" or "Long Branch," present your overworked pastor with a bicycle and if she be a brainy man he will appreciate it.

Let bicycling prevail and a better physical manhood will be one of the results that will tell on future generations as well as the present. Healthier children will follow the use of the wheel. Cause and effect.

Fifty years hence and a "green old age" among sedentary men will not be so rare as at the present. After an early breakfast, mount your bicycle and take a wild run, up hill and down, for just an hour. Return to your study, or place of business, kindle up the fires and be surprised, as you will be, to see how smoothly the mental engine does its work, accomplishing twice the work in the ordinary time. Try it and be convinced, as you will be. Then 10 years hence, or less, thank the writer for calling your attention to the "Wheel."

The benefits arising from the coming bicycle boom are too numerous and far-reaching to discuss in full in one short article. Their name is Legion. The subject will grow on you as you think about it.

Not an objection can be urged against its use, that cannot, with equal truth be urged against any other vehicle of celerity. "Fast men use them," so they do horses and buggies. "Men get hurt on them," so they do on horses and railroads. "It is *undignified*," that depends solely on him who rides. "They frighten horses," so do the cars. "It leads to racing and betting," so do fine horses. Like all other good things the bicycle will have its abuses and abusers. All will depend on the use made of it and him who rides it.

But says one "how are we to learn to ride without a teacher?" Teachers are well enough, but they are not necessities. Learn it just as you learned to swim or skate. Just as easily, and as few accidents. A hall, a barn floor, a race track, or a smooth bit of prairie (my rink) and a little push, pluck, and patience, is all you need. Leave your fears, if you have any, with your wife. Waiting for a teacher, is like waiting till you learn to swim before you near the water. *Practice* does the business, teacher or no teacher.

I am as sanguine of the coming general use of the perfected bicycle as I am certain of the keen good sense of the American people. It is only a question of time, and I believe that many of us old men will live to see them as common along our Kansas country roads as the saddle horse is to-day. And, by the way it is perfectly natural to look for its early coming to Kansas. Ours is a Temperance State, and the bicycle is essentially a Temperance machine. It will naturally follow where "prohibition prohibits" (roaders to the contrary). It demands a steady nerve and a level head. Whisky and bicycling don't mix worth a cent.

Perfectly under the control of its rider, up and down grade where a horse can trot, in and out among the rocks, in graceful curves, the very poetry of motion, that bicycler sits the steel steed, Centaur like, and goes spinning over the road eight or 10 miles an hour with the ease of ordinary walking, while on a spurt 20 miles can be attained.

Instead of that "hungry dog" look that prevails so alarmingly among among sedentary men, "bay windows in front" will become fashionable, and even old Uncle Samuel himself (who of us has not pitied his lean look) will laugh and grow fat as he straps down his pants, pins up his swallow-tails for a spring on his health giving Columbia. Who says "Exaggeration?" The extreme conservative, or one who does not know. To try it, is to be converted to a new faith in locomotion, and find that, like Solomon's glory, "the half has not been told" by one who knows.

REV. C. E. BRISTOL.

Fulton, Bourbon County, Kan., July 5, 1882.

REVENGE OF THE JEWS.

The Way Russia Has Been Made to Suffer for the Anti-Jewish Riots.

St. Petersburg Correspondence New York Sun.

Jewish persecutions in Russia is, for the time being, at an end. Now some of the Russians are trying to calculate the results of the whole movement, and they come to a very startling conclusion. The Czar's country counts its population at one hundred millions, and there are but 3,000 000 Jews in Russia all told. It would appear, then, that against every three Jews there a hundred Russians. But it would be unfair to say that all the Russians are Judophobes. There are millions of Russians well disposed to the Jews. Among the Russian journals and magazines there are many decidedly Judophile in tone; for instance, the *Golos*, the *Porriadok* (Order), the *European Messenger* and the *National Notes*. And there are still more Russians who are indifferent in regard to the Jews. When the Jews came in conflict with the orthodox Russians as to who should have a few crumbs and crusts of bread not yet eaten up, and a few copecks not yet pocketed, it was very plain at once that the Jews had no choice but to run for their lives. The infuriated mob of the peasantry burned and destroyed a score of villages and towns which were largely populated by Jews. Thousands of Jews were driven abroad. The loss of property sustained by the Jews amounts to millions of rubles. Yet at the end the victors were the main losers.

The Russian importing and exporting merchants were the first to realize that Russian credit abroad had fallen lower than ever before. This was due to the influence of Jewish bankers. Then it was reported that the great banking houses of the Rothschilds in London, Paris and Naples had sworn to make the Czar feel their power in the financial world. The Jews here whispered to one another, "The Nihilists are bold enough to drive the Czar into a hole, and the Rothschilds are powerful enough to starve him to death when he is in." The Jewish capitalists in Russia began to operate according to the instructions received by them from the Rothschilds. Mr. Poliakoff, the head of many Russian railroad companies; Baron Hintzburg, the richest banker in this City; and Mr. Brodsky, the richest banker at Kief and Odessa, united their efforts with those of their patrons in reducing the Russian ruble to its minimum value. A few years ago ruble was worth over 70 cents, and now it can be bought for 50 cents.

Odessa, the Russian Chicago, is in a state of great depression. It must be recollected that more than half of all the Russian grain and other produce sent abroad goes through Odessa, and that the majority of the agents and consignees in that City are Jews. As these are now gone, trade has become disorganized and depressed. Even Moscow, the chief center of the grain trade, is alarmed. Lately 50 of the richest Russian merchants in Moscow petitioned the Minister of France thus:

"We deeply deplore the anti-Jewish movement, for it has undermined the interests not only of the Jewish merchants, but also of the Russian merchants, throughout the country. Order and peace are essential for the prosperity of our country, and for the development of our trade. The order forbidding Jews to reside and conduct business in both Capitals may cause serious disorganization of our trade. Our City of Moscow will lose greatly if the Jews are driven away. Therefore we pray that the Government will allow the Jews to reside and conduct business in our City as formerly."

This petition has enkindled a bitter feud between the Russian Judophile and Judophobe journals, and the Moscow merchants are reproached as "traitors to their country," which is the greatest possible offense in the eyes of the Muscovites, who believe that there are no patriots in Russia outside the walls of the sacred City of Moscow. The *Novoe Vremia*, the leading Judophobe journal, says:

"The fifty Moscow merchants who petitioned that the Jews be permitted to reside in Moscow were surely hooked by some smart Jew, else we cannot account for such a signal lack of common sense and patriotism. If the request should be granted, we wonder what kind of petition the children of these petitioners would be forced to draw. In Moscow there are now about 20,000 Jews, and in 20 years there surely will be 100,000 of them. We earnestly advise the petitioners to read the fable of the frogs that had a stork for their king."

It was the Jewish question that proved a stumbling block for the late Minister of the Interior, and the new Minister, though he is ultra orthodox, is bound to heal the Jewish wounds caused by his predecessor's policy. No Russian would even have dreamed a short time ago that Count Tolstoy would ever be forced to reward Russian priests for protecting Jews against the infuriated mob of orthodox peasants, and yet now he has done it.

But its treacherous dealings with the question of the anti-Jewish riots the Czar's Government has undermined still further its authority with the people. The peasants at first believed that the Czar would not protect the Jews. Now they perceive that he could not do it, and so they have decided that they can do as they please themselves. Yesterday they mobbed with impunity the Jewish usurers; to-day they may mob the usurers of their own race, and to-morrow they may mob the Government officials. At least that is what is said here now.

The Jews ridicule both the late and the present Minister of the Interior for their Jewish policy. Gen. Ignatieff said to a Jewish deputation: "Our frontier is open to you. Good-by." Now Count Tolstoy says to the same Jews: "Our frontier is open to you. Welcome."

A MATRIMONIAL IDYL.

I.

Shady trees,
Babbling brook
Girl in hammock
Reading book.
Golden curls,
Tiny feet
Girl in hammock
Looks so sweet.
Man rides past.
Big mustache.
Girl in hammock
Makes a "mash."
Mash is mutual,
Day is set,
Man and maiden
Married get.

II.

Married now
One year ago,
Keeping house
On Baxter row,
Red hot stove,
Baby teasing crying,
Girl got married,
Cooking trying,
Cheeks all burning,
Eyes looked red,
Girl got married,
Nearly dead.
Biscuit burnt up,
Beefsteak charry,
Girl got married,
Awful sorry.
Man comes home,
Tears mustache.
Mad as bizzes,
Got no hash.
Thinks of hammock
In the lane,
Wishes maiden
Back again,
Maiden also
Thinks of swing;
Wants to go back
Too, poor thing!

III

Hour of midnight.
Baby squawking.
Man in sock feet
Bravely walking;
Baby veils on,
Now the other
Twin he strikes up
Like his brother.
Paregoric
By the bottle
Emptied into
Baby's throttle.
Naughty tack,
Points in air,
Waiting some one's
Foot to tear;
Man in sock feet—
See him—there!
Holy Moses!
Hear him swear!
Raving crazy,
Seeks his gun.
Blows his head off.
Dead and gone.

IV.

Pretty widow
With a book,
In the hammock
By the brook.
* * * *
Man rides past.
Big mustache;
Keeps on riding—
Nary mash.

Tug's Soliloquy

Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Tug" Wilson thus soliloquizes this morning as he handles his $10,000 in cash: "It is better to have gloved and won, than never to have gloved at all."

SPOOPENDYKE.

Mrs. S. Thinks She is Surely Dying.

"Oh, dear!" grunted Mrs. Spoopendyke, "I'm sure I'm going to die!" and the good woman flopped over in the bed and contemplated her husband with a pale face and a look of general debility. "You will be good to baby, won't you, dear'"

"Oh, ho!" returned Mr. Spoopendyke, pounding her tenderly on the head with his big hand. "You're all right. Bear up against it, and you will be well in an hour or two. I've often had the cholera morbus, but you never see me give up like this. Where's the ginger?"

"I don't know," moaned Mrs. Spoopendyke. "Look on the top shelf of the closet. If it isn't there, try the bottom drawer of the wardrobe, or it may be in the pantry. Ow w!" and Mrs. Spoopendyke doubled up and straightened out with a jerk.

"You can't remember any other Congressional Districts represented by that ginger, can you?" growled Mr. Spoopendyke, prowling around the room in an aimless, but energetic fashion. "You don't call to mind a couple more roosting-places in which that ginger is to be found, do you? Where 'bouts on the top shelf?" and Mr. Spoopendyke rattled around among the old bottles and empty pill-boxes. "Look here! I've found that court-plaster I wanted day before yesterday" and, more than gratified with his find, Mr. Spoopendyke utterly forgot the original object of his search.

"You'll send baby to a good school, and see that she marries happily, dear?" groaned Mrs. Spoopendyke, adapting a woman's style of hinting that the ginger would be acceptable.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Spoopendyke, immersed in the contemplation of the court-plaster. "Where's the sheet of flesh-color that was here?" he demanded. "I don't seem to detect the presence of that particular element of adhesiveness! Where's the flesh-colored portion of this curative?" and Mr. Spoopendyke ran over the little squares again in a vain search for the piece he missed.

"Did you look in the wardrobe, love?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, faintly.

"It isn't here," growled Mr. Spoopendyke, raking out the contents of the drawer, turning them over with his foot. "What—? Upon my word! you're a pretty woman! I thought you said that old razor strop of mine was lost when we moved. Here it is as big as life and twice as dirty. Glad I found that strop," mumbled Mr. Spoopendyke, rubbing it tenderly and blowing off the dust. "Got a piece of cloth?"

"Oh, do look in the pantry!" pleaded Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I'm sure it is in the pantry!"

Mr. Spoopendyke charged on the pantry like a column of horse, and hustled around and bumped his head, but didn't seem to meet with much success.

"I don't see any," he muttered. "Don't you know where you keep your cloth? I s'pose I might stand around here till doomsday while the moths corrode and thieves do break into this razor strop and steal the whole business without finding a piece of cloth to wipe it on. Haven't you got an old skirt or something?" and Mr. Spoopendyke drew the strop under his arm two or three times and regarded it affectionately.

"Oh, please find the ginger!" squealed Mrs. Spoopendyke, as another spasm caught her. "Never mind your old strop! Find the ginger!"

"Ain't I looking for it?" retorted Mr Spoopendyke. "Here's a cork, and the bottle can't be far off. When I find that bottle, I'll have a clew to the ginger, and I'm going to follow it to the bitter end. You ought to save these corks, anyway, when I go fishing. What kind of a looking bottle was it?"

"It was long and narrow," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, almost in despair.

"I ought to find it from that description," muttered Mr. Spoopendyke. "Most bottles are perfectly round. Here's the arnica bottle upside down, and I told you to keep it filled. I might knock my elbow into the next Presbyterian General Assembly, and I'd have to wait all day before I could get a drop of arnica to soothe my anguish! What's this straw hat of mine doing in the bottle-box, anyhow? What particular malady did this had have that suggested such a disposition of it? That's a good hat yet," and he put it on and regarded himself in the glass. "You wanted some ginger, didn't you? Where is it? Where'd you put it?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke arose from the bed, pale but firm, and, stalking across the room, seized the bottle and flounced back into the bed with a bump that showed she was mad. There is nothing on earth that will so express a woman's wrath as that one dive among the sheets.

"Getting better ain't ye?" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "I told ye the cholera morbus didn't last long. Where's that razor strop? What'd ye do with that strop?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke eyed him, but made no response.

"Point out to me the present address of that strop," howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Take this finger and lay it tenderly on the home and country of that dad gasted strop!" and Mr. Spoopendyke whirled around like a grindstone, and filled the air with bottles and boxes, and powders and pills. "Come out of the jungle and face me!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, apostrophizing the strop which he remembered having had in his hand only a moment before. "Show me to the strop. Take that messly strop by the ear and lead it before Spoopendyke in proper person!" and the enraged gentleman thrust his foot through the crown of his hat and drew the wreck up to him.

"What's that sticking out of your breast pocket, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, scraping off external applications of an assortment of drugs.

"Umph!" grunted Mr. Spoopendyke, drawing out the strop. "Found it, did ye? Another time you let things alone, will ye? Made me spoil my straw hat with your dod gasted nonsense! Another time you want anything you just stand back and let me search! Ye understand?"

"Yes, dear," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, and as her husband left the room she took a consoling swig at the ginger b

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters or matters pertaining to subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

R. H., Ridgeville, Ill.: Address American Manufacturer and Iron World, Pittsburg, Pa.

J. R., Amboy, Minn.: Did Gen. Grant attend Pres. Garfield's funeral?

He did not.

Rosemary, South Strabane, Pa.: Please tell me how to remove freckles.

Dissolve three grains borax in five drachms each rosewater and orange flower water. A very simple and harmless remedy is equal parts of pure glycerine and rosewater, applied every night, and allowed to dry.

J. R. D., DesMoines, Iowa:

1. Were there stenographic reporters in ancient Greece? 2. If not, how were speeches of Demosthenes reported verbatim?

1. No. 2. It is said that Demosthenes seldom if ever addressed an assembly in an extemporaneous speech. His orations and legal arguments were prepared with great care and committed to memory.

G. S. J., Forest City, Cal.:

1. What was the loss by the 4th of July fire in Portland? 2. In what year did it occur?

Sixteen hundred buildings were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at $13,000,000. A firecracker, carelessly used by a boy in a cooper-shop, set fire to some shavings; the flames rapidly spread, and although help was sent from surrounding Towns, the fire was not checked till the next day. 2. 1866.

D. N. R., Broughton, Ill.:

By which means is a room better ventilated—by opening the upper or lower sash?

By opening the upper sash; because the hot vitiated air (which always ascends toward the ceiling) can escape more easily. A hot room is cooled more quickly by opening the lower sash, because the cold air can enter more freely at the lower part of the room than at the upper.

A. W. L., Maryville, Mo.: The Soldiers' Homes at Washington and Dayton are National in character, and honorably discharged soldiers from all parts of the country are entitled to their benefits. A letter addressed to the Governor of the Soldiers' Home at either place, will no doubt receive attention; if not write to your member of Congress, or make application to the Commander of your nearest Grand Army Post.

O. P. M., Hillsdale, Ind.:

Please give a recipe for mending glassware.

Dissolve shellac in alcohol to about the consistence of molasses, and with a thin splinter of wood or pencil brush touch the edges of the broken ware. In a short time it sets without any heating, which is often inconvenient. It will answer for glass, china and earthware, and will stand every contingency but a heat equal to boiling water.

R. C. C., Rosedale, Kan.:

Please explain through the correspondent's column why the fraudulent mail routes in the West are called "star" routes? I have seen it in the BLADE, but don't understand why they are so called.

The overworked clerks in the Postoffice Department at Washington, to save time in writing expedited, etc., designated certain routes thus (***), and the stars "stuck."

O. A. B., Garrison, Neb.:

Who penned the Declaration of Independence? I have a copy of the original document now on deposit in the Patent Office at Washington, and can find no resemblance to the signature of Thomas Jefferson in the writing in the body of the document. If Jefferson did not write it, who did?

Jefferson certainly penned the first draft of the document. It should be remembered it was debated three or four days, and several amendments adopted. Jefferson was the author, and it is not a question of very great importance who copied the Declaration as finally adopted.

Tom, Belle Prairie, Wis.:

What is the origin of the phrase, "a cat may look at a king?"

It is said to have the following origin: When Charles II. was fleeing, in disguise, from England to France he was sitting on deck directing the course of the vessel, when one of the sailors, filling his pipe near by, blew some of the tobacco in his face. The master of the ship ordered the marine to go farther away from the "gentleman," when he, grumblingly, replied, quite ignorant as to the quality of the passenger, "A cat may look at a king."

Subscriber, Menden, Kan.:

Please give the process and ingredients used in the manufacture of ginger pop, to make a given quantity.

Take 5½ gallons water, three-quarters of a pound of ginger root bruised, one-half ounce tartaric acid, 2¾ pounds white sugar, whites of three eggs well beaten, one small teaspoonful lemon oil, one gill east; boil the root for 30 minutes in one gallon of the water, strain off, and put the oil in while hot; mix. Make over night; in the morning skim and bottle, keeping out sediments.

Jennie, Sutter Creek, Cal.:

Give a recipe for preparing fine green bronze.

Dissolve two ounces verdigris and one ounce sal ammoniac in one pint vinegar, and dilute the mixture with water until it tastes but slightly metallic, when it must be boiled for a few minutes and filtered for use. Copper medals, etc., previously thoroughly cleaned from grease and dirt, are to be steeped in the liquor at the boiling point, until the desired effect is produced. Care must be taken not to keep them in the solution too long. When taken out they should be carefully washed in hot water and well dried. This gives an antique appearance.

J. N. T., Adairville, Ky.:

Explain the origin of the slang word bosh.

The origin of this name is thus explained in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Europe, second series, vol. xvii., p. 434: "The district around Hertogenbosch (Bois le-Duc), commonly written Bosch, the capital of the Province of North Brabant, for many years sent to the London market an inferior quality of Dutch butter. That particular brand has disappeared under the influence of the artificial butter which is chiefly made in and about that region, and in the London market is quoted as 'Bosh.'"

M. E. M., Gorman Hill, Pa.:

Please inform me through your paper how a man can get a half vote. I noticed an article concerning Patterson, the candidate for Governor, which gave him so many votes and a half. I do not understand the half part of it. It may be ignorance on my part, but I do not care, I should like to know.

Delegates from a County or District, unable to agree upon a candidate, give each candidate, or certain candidates, their proportion of the whole. It sometimes happens that a candidate gets every less than half a vote in the division, and we have known instances where one sixteenth of a vote decided the nomination.

J. J. D., Wickenburgh, Ariz.:

Give the date of the foundation of Rome.

The foundation of the City, by Romulus, was laid on the 20 h of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period (3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ.) Other dates given: Cato, 752; Polybius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cincius, 728; B. G. The Romans conquered nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Cæsar the Empire was bounded by the Euphrates, Taurus and Armenia on the east, by Ethiopia on the south; by the Danube on the north; and by the Atlantic on the west.

J. F. H., Kimbolton, O.:

Please give the vote for President in 1880 in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Georgia, Texas and Iowa.

Kentucky—Hancock, 149,068; Garfield, 106,-976; Weaver, 11,406; Dow, 258. Missouri—Hancock, 208,609; Garfield, 153,567; Weaver, 35,135 Georgia—Hancock, 102,470; Garfield, 54,080; Weaver, 909. Texas Garfield, 57,893; Hancock, 156,428; Weaver, 27,465 Iowa—Garfield, 183,-927; Hancock, 105,845, Weaver, 32,701; Dow, 592.

J. L. W., Winfield, W. Va.:

What is the meaning of the word Ebenezer, as it is used in "Come, thou fount of every blessing?"

The name of a place where the Israelites were defeated when the ark of God was taken (1 Sam. iv. 1), and also of a memorial stone or monument set up by Samuel to commemorate their victory over the Philistines at Mizpeh, when God interposed for their deliverance (1 Sam. vii. 5-12). The compound word signifies the stone of help. The monument was erected by the prophet saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." The name of the place, though mentioned first, was probably of later use, being borrowed from that of the monument.

D. H. D., Custer City, Idaho:

What is the area of Palestine?

The greatest length of Palestine is about 160 miles, and its breadth not far from 90 miles; the average length of the territory, according to the latest authorities, is about 150 miles, its average breadth west of the Jordan is a little more than 40 miles, and its breadth east of the Jordan rather less than 40 miles. The total area of that portion which lies between the Jordan and "the great sea" is about 6,600 square miles; that portion east of the Jordan has an area of about 5,000, and perhaps 6,000 square miles—making the whole area of Palestine on both sides of the Jordan 12,000 or 13,000 square miles, or about equal to the area of the States of Connecticut and New Jersey combined.

C. N. B., Winfield, Kan.:

1. Are there any tin mines in the United States? If so, where are they located? 2. Has the Government offered any premium for a tin mine? 3. Does the wolf teeth, or blind teeth, in horses injure their eyes? Are they natural, or do some horses have them and some not?

1. Native metallic tin is one of the rarest of minerals. It has been reported from Siberia, Bolivia and Pennsylvania. Tin ore in veins, dikes or beds of dark porphyry is found in California and Idaho. Chesterfield and Goshen, Mass., and Lyme and Jackson, N. H., are localities of stannite; and tin has been detected in the magnetic iron ore of the highlands of New York and New Jersey, and in some of the auriferous ores of Virginia. 2. Not that we know of. 3. Prof. Jennings says wolf teeth are common to all horses, and that they do not exert any influence over the eyes.

J. R. H., Altona, Col.:

Tell us something about Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island.

It occurred in 1842, in opposition to the charter government of the State. It was the effort of a large party who wished to abolish the former property qualification for voters, and to get possession of the State Government under a popular Constitution. Thomas W. Dorr was elected Governor by his party, and made some show of force in seizing the Government, but it disappeared when energetic measures were adopted by Gov. King. The amusing incident is told that Mr. Dorr, when he saw the State troops advancing toward the hill upon which his men were stationed, told his men to fight as long as they could hold out, and if obliged to give way, to preserve order and retreat with their faces to the foe, adding in a low voice, as he now saw the troops within a short distance, "As I am a little lame, I guess I will go now." Dorr was afterward tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but was pardoned in 1847.

Michigan Boy, Lima, Mich.:

Please give a brief sketch of the life of Lewis Cass.

He was born in Exeter, N. H., October 9, 1782. At the age of 20 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1806 entered the Ohio Legislature. For six years, from 1807, he served as State Marshal. He participated in the war of 1812, rising from Colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers to Brigadier General. From 1813 to 1831 he was Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and at the same time was Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In 1815 he purchased for $12,-000 a homestead tract of 500 acres in Detroit, which the subsequent growth of the City made immensely valuable. In 1830, in company with Schoolcraft and others, he explored the upper lakes and the headwaters of the Mississippi, traversing 5,000 miles. He was Secretary of War for two years under Jackson, and was sent, in 1836, as Minister to France. For some years thereafter he served in the United States Senate, and in 1848 was the Democratic candidate for President. Buchanan appointed him Secretary of State in 1857, which position he held till the President refused to reinforce Fort Sumter, when he resigned. He was in the public service 54 years. Died in Detroit, June 16, 1866.

Kate, Forestville, Ia.:

Please tell me how to preserve flowers and herbs from one season to another.

Flowers, herbs, and other like vegetable substances, are now generally preserved, for distillation, by means of common salt. The process simply consists in intimately mixing the flowers, etc., with about one-fourth their weight with good dry salt, and ramming down the mixture as tightly as possible, in strong casks or jars, which are then placed in the cellar, or other cool places, and covered with boards, on which heavy weights are put, to keep the mass tight and close. In this state they may be preserved from season to season, or even for two or three years. The flowers, etc., should be recently gathered and free from dew or moisture, and the salt should be quite dry, to ensure which it may be exposed for two or three hours in an oven. It is found that the odor of distilled waters, oils, etc., obtained from flowers and herbs thus preserved is superior to that of those from either the recent or dried vegetable, while the products keep better and are quite free from the peculiar rawness found in those from fresh herbs and flowers, and which nothing but age or redistillation will remove.

S. E. D., Huntington, Ind.:

Will you please give a short history of the origin and progress of the express business? Where and when, and on what road first started and who by; also the names of the principal companies operating in the United States?

March 4, 1839, W. F. Harnden, who was in search of some occupation which would support him, began to travel between New York and Boston for the accommodation of business men in sending small packages from one City to another. He at first carried simply a satchel, but his patrons grew in number until he had to establish an office in each City, with a daily messenger each way. Mr. Harnden named his business "The Express," and originated in this way the whole modern express traffic. It was in the following year that Alvin Adams began running in the same way between New York and Boston, by way of Norwich and Worcester. He also began with a carpet bag. Mr. Harnden died a poor man in 1845. June 4, 1876, a lightning express train arrived in San Francisco, having been 83 hours and 34 minutes on the way from New York. No journey had been made in the world equal to this. We have not the data at hand to show the enormous business now transacted through express companies, nor the number of companies engaged. There are eight or 10 classed as "leading," with a number of small concerns.

S. T. A., Swan Bluff, Tenn.:

What were the Isthmian games—when and where celebrated?

One of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth in April or May of every alternate year, in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad. The story of their origin is as follows: Athamas, King of Orchomenus, had by his second wife Ino a son named Melicertes, whom together with his mother he pursued in a fit of madness. In order to escape from him they jumped into the sea. Ino was changed into a sea goddess, and the body of Melicertes was washed ashore and buried by his uncle Sisyphus, who was directed by the nereids to pay him heroic honors under the name of Palæmon. Sisyphus accordingly established the Isthmian games in honor of Neptune and Palæmon. The games, however, fell into disuse, and were for a time entirely interrupted, until Theseus organized them anew in honor of Neptune. In the sixth century B. C. they became Pan-Hellenic festivals. Until the overthrow of Corinth by Mummius, 146 B. C., the games were conducted by the Corinthians, though the Athenians held the places of honor. They continued regularly until Christianity began to spread, when they fell into decay, but were still celebrated under Constantine and Julian. The Isthmian games, like the Olympic, consisted of all kinds of athletic sports, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics of every sort, racing on foot and in chariots, and also contests in music and poetry. The Romans added to them gladiatorial shows and fights of wild beasts, which were continued to the time of the final decay of the festival. The prize was a simple garland of pine leaves. Solon, in his legislation, ordered the sum of 100 drachmæ to be paid to any one who took a prize at the Isthmian games, and 500 to any one taking an Olympic prize.

S. P. M., Cyclone, Neb.:

Will you give us a short sketch of the family history and life of James Russell Lowell, United States Minister to England?

Mr. Lowell is descended from an English family who settled in New England in the year 1639. His grandfather was made a Judge by Washington after having assisted in framing the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1780, moved the insertion in the Bill of Rights of that State of the clause that "all men are born free and equal," and earned great eminence as a lawyer. The family of Lowells gave its name to the city of Lowell, and has given merchants, manufacturers, authors, preachers, lawyers, scholars, philanthropists and statesmen to the Bay State. Mr. Lowell was born at Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819. He was educated at Harvard, and, in 1855, succeeded Mr. Longfellow, in the Belles Lettres Professorship of that College. One of his greatest literary performances was the production of the Biglow Papers. He is the author of several long poems which are ranked with our best literature, and of shorter pieces almost innumerable. Mr. Lowell is a graceful speaker, and is remarkable for the polish of his utterances whether by pen or voice. Pres. Hayes gave him his present appointment, in which, until the present trouble concerning the Irish American "suspects" he acquitted himself in a manner which satisfied in the United States and earned him a remarkable degree of popularity in England.

J. H. C., Toledo, O.:

In the Daily BLADE of July 24 mention is made of the last poem written by Miss Fannie Parnell. Will you please publish it, and oblige many of your readers?

THE UTTERANCE OF AN IRISH HEART.

BY FANNIE PARNELL.

What! give our land to you, England!
What! give our land to you!
Our ravaged land, whose every rood
Our patriots' bones bestrew;
Our blood-steeped land, our plundered land,
With seed of martyrs sown,
Our tortured land, our writhing land,
Which yet we call our own;
Our fearless land, our noble land,
That knows not how to yield,
Our and that Freedom set apart,
Her chosen battle-field.
What! give her up to you, England,
Slave-driver to the world!
Whose flag for murder and for greed
Is evermore unfurled;
Our glorious land, our sacred land,
The land of many prayers,
The land of saints, that still by right
Its title proudly wears!
Aye, tear the old green banner down,
And toss it to the flames!
Wipe out the living, blood-writ page
That bears our heroes' names;
Let Emmett's lonely tombstone wait
Its epitaph in vain,
And great O'Connell's broken heart
Now break for us again!
Then you shall have our land, England,
And you shall have our necks,
And with our unfraternal hate
No more your love we'll vex:
But you shall have our crops and gold,
Our flesh, and blood, and souls,
While every joy bell on our shores
The Nation's death-knell tolls.
Now, well for us we know at last
The secret of our pain;
We thought 'twas you, kind England, held
The scourge, the sword, the chain;
Now well indeed the clearer light
Has dawned for us at last:
'Tis not the light we've waited long,
The sunburst of the past.
New suns we dreamed not of dispel
The errors of our sires,
And clasping brothers' hands shall quench
Decrepit Freedom's fires.
So you shall have our land, England,
And 'mid forgotten graves
We'll squat and think how sweet a thing
Is brotherhood for slaves!

C. E. J., Cedar Valley, Tex.:

Please punish that portion of Pres. Monroe's message wherein is laid down what is known as the "Monroe doctrine."

The "Monroe doctrine," it is believed, was suggested by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State under Monroe. Following is the extract: "The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow-men on the other side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies, or dependencies, of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

D. B. J., Bloomingdale, Kan.:

What are the doctrines taught by the new sect called "Overcomers?" Who founded the sect?

The name is derived from the application of the word "overcome" as it is used in the following passages in the second chaptar of Revelation and in other parts of the New Testament: "He that overcometh shall not be hurt at the second death." "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it." "He that overcometh, and keepeth my words unto the end, to him will he given power over the nations; and he shall rule over them with a rod of iron." The sect was founded by H. M. G. Spafford, formerly a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, who was engaged in the revival meetings that were held in Chicago a few years ago, under the preaching of Mr. D. L. Moody. The Overcomers believe that the Scriptures are the inspired word of God, and accept the doctrine of the Trinity; and they claim that their church was organized with Abraham, and has since that time been buried away as a church, but that the religion to which it testifies has been represented by sanctified persons in the corporate church throughout the intervening ages. At the same time they renounce church organizations, and teach that the true children of God, who constitute the "Bride of Christ," are called to step out and show the world in their lives—in every movement of their lives—a higher type of absolute holiness, urging a complete and entire consecration of the whole being to the service of God. They hold that all souls will finally be restored through the atoning blood of Christ, but that, if a soul is not entirely consecrated to the service of God in this life, it must suffer severe purgatorial punishment. They hold that the great mass of persons regarded in the orthodox churches as "converted" are "hurt at the second death," and cast into the lake of fire, where they remain and suffer till they are purified; and that punishment is not eternal, but "age-abiding," and lasts only until the purification is accomplished. Spafford was excluded from his church for heresy. A congregation was organized at Lake View, near Chicago, and one at Valparaiso, Ind. A party of 17 persons of this sect started during the summer of 1881 for Palestine, where, they believe, they had a divine mission to gather the Jews into the land of their inheritance, and rule over them.

Information Wanted.

Samuel Dull, Castleton, Reno Co., Kan., wants the address of Capt. Shanton, or any member of Co. G, 51st Ohio Inf.

Miss Elmira A. Gray, of Arkansaw, Pippin Co., Wis., would like the address of Frank E. Gray; was in the State of Arkansas when last heard from.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter dated at Hillsman, Montmorency Co., no State given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Rustsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

Letter containing 50 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed by J. C. Adsms.

Letter containing 10 cents, dated at Honey Rock, no County or State, signed by Augustus Neyafen.

If W. J. Harris, Tenn., will send his full address perhaps we can comply with his request.

If C. A. Lease, Centralia, will give his full address we will do as he wishes.

Letter containing $1.25, signed by P. P. Roush no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 30 cents, dated at Madrid, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for A. Sellor, box 184, signed by C. F. Wheeler, box 61.

A SHAMEFUL TALE.

How an Attorney Blackmailed a Female Government Clerk for Two Years.

National Republican.

About four years ago Miss K——, a timid and modest young girl, was desirous of securing a Government position. Among others whom she called upon to aid her was a United States Senator, also a well known attorney in Washington, the counsel for the Senator.

She importuned the latter to intercede for her, and be said to her upon one occasion: "Senator —— has a party that he wants to take care for, but he cannot get him a place. I can get you a position through his influence in the Sixth Auditor's office as clerk at $75 per month, if you will agree to give $37.50 per month of your pay (one-half) to the other party. Thus both of you will be provided for, but you must keep it a secret." Miss K was poor, and in need of employment. Conning it over in her mind she concluded that a half-loaf was better than none, and agreed to accept. She was appointed and kept the office for two years, paying each and every month to the lawyer 37.50. She took the money to his house in the northern portion of the city, and paid it to him there. During the two years she frequently complained to him that the salary she was receiving was hardly enough to support her. The cold-blooded lawyer on two occasions returned her part of the payment in a patronizing way, saying: "Poor child, I expect it isn't enough."

"Who is the other party," she revolved in her mind, "receiving the other $37.50, and who is kind enough to allow the agent to give me part of the money. She went to friends with her secret. One of them (Comptroller Knox) told her to put the money in bank every month to the credit of the lawyer and let him draw it out. Another (Gen. Mussey) urged her to stop the payments. Other friends urged different methods of dealing with the question, unless at last she finally hit upon a plan of stopping payment altogether.

This was about two years ago. After a month or two had passed she was privately notified by the Sixth Auditor that she was in danger of losing her place. She then went to the Senator in the case whom the attorney first mentioned, and told him the story, and how she had made the payments faithfully for two years. He was, or pretended to be, astounded, and, throwing up both hands, said: "Good God! if this thing comes out it will ruin me. I know nothing of the arrangements made with the lawyer. He is my friend and my counsel in an important case. It will not do for him to know at this time that you have been to see me about this thing. I have no advice to give you about the payments."

She then told the young gentleman to whom she she was engaged to be married all about it. He was clerk in one of the departments also. He advised her to resign, after first getting leave of absence for a month with pay. This she did, and shortly after was married. The Senator is still a member of the United States Senate. The lawyer is still in active practice in the District of Columbia. His conscience does not smite him. He has none.

After listening to the recital of this shameful story, the *Republican* reporter asked: "Do you believe the facts can be substantiated?"

The reply was, "The lady is dead, but her story was well known to those I have mentioned, including her husband and others."

SOME FEET.

He Couldn't Fit Him With a Pair of Shoes.

New Orleans Times Democrat.

A negro with nothing but a ragged look and a pair of big shoes to distinguish him, entered Rube Hoffenstein's store at New Orleans and asked to look at some shoes.

"Vat number do you vear?" inquired Hoffenstein.

"I don't 'zactly 'member," replied the negro, "pears to me de number is somewhat 'round 14," and he held up a broad, flat-looking foot, which shut out the light from the door like a screen.

"My gracious," exclaimed Hoffenstein, as he gazed at the dimensions of the negro's pedal extremities, "if your feet vas a gouble uf inches longer, my frent, dey vould be a bair uv vings, un wen Gabriel blays his drumpet all you vould haf to do is to vork your feet und you flys shust so good as a little mocking bird. My gracious, vot feet."

"Look har," said the negro, indignantly, "I didn't come to de store to be 'sulted. I never talked 'bout anybody, talk 'bout me. God made dem feet, and 'pinted me to tote em frew dis world, an' you sin't got no right to find fault wid dem. Folks have mighty 'spisable way dese times, 'pears to me."

"Ven, my frent, you don't must get mad, you know. If you see my broder's feet vot vas in New Jersey, you don't dink you vas nobody. Vy, if my broder vas in New Orleans and valk on his hands in Summer dime, he never get struck on de head mit de sun. His feet would be twise as much pedder as an umdrella. He vas proud of his feet, my frent, and efery body vot has been anywhere near him say vas his strongest point."

"I didn't come here to talk 'bout feet," said the negro. "I come fur de 'spress purpose ob gettin' er pair ob shoes. If you ain't got any, say so, an' I'm gwine somewhar else."

"Vell, my frent, Herman, come and take a look at de shendlemen's feet and see if dere vas anything in de store vot vill vit him."

The clerk did as he was bidden, and said there was not a pair of shoes in the house that was large enough.

"If you is all gwine to keep a shoe store," said the negro, in disgust, "why don't you hab shoes on hand that will fit folks?"

"Vell, my frent," replied Hoffenstein, "ve don't can't afford to keep a shoes in de stock vat vill vit your feet. It would pay us petter, you know, to put a lid und a gouple of handles on dese kind of shoes und sell dem for ledder trunks," and with a blushing smile Hoffenstein bowed the negro out.

An Old Maid.

Louisvill Courier-Journal.

A Louisville lady, who sometimes goes to look at rooms that she doesn't want to rent, tells an affecting story of a visit to a third story, where there was a lonely vacant room, that had been occupied by an old maid. The poor thing had been all alone in the world, and in this desolate room she had earned her bread with her needle. Here she had toiled until overtaken by sickness, when she was removed to the City Hospital, where she died. An old, broken trunk had been left in the room, and on a nail in the wall hung a faded old hat with a poor, cheap feather. "I felt so sorry," said the lady, "I could have cried for the unfortunate creature." No doubt this old maid's life might have been brighter. Had she married, she might never have been overtaken by a fatal illness. She might have married a man who would have bucked the tiger and came home full of beer every night, and her six or seven boys might have gone on rowdying and thieving until the penitentiary opened for them. She could have taken in washing and sewing to feed her heart's idol and her six or seven pledges of affection, instead of living alone and friendless in the world, supporting only herself. It is always very sad to be a poor old maid.

Over 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand is increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

TURKISH TROOPS

On Their Way to Egypt to Quell the Disturbance.

A Scare Among the Bold Britisaers on Guard,

Who Break and Run Like a Flock of Sheep.

Arabi Apparently Gathering Strength and Eager for the Fray.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 1.—The Governor of Assiout, with 2,000 men, is holding the town for the Khedive. Assioot is the capital and largest city in Upper Egypt, is the most important military station south of Cairo, and controls communication with the Darfour and Senoor.

A rebel official telegram says: Midshipman Deschair was taken before Arabi, who ordered him sent to Cairo and well treated. He is now comfortably lodged there and has been allowed to write to his relatives. Arabi Pasha offered £300 for the head of Maurice Bey.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A telegram from rebel sources at Cairo, states the rebel Government is maintaining the refugees from Alexandria. Native journals comment favorable upon John Bright's resignation from the Cabinet.

In the Commons last evening the government consented, after a long discussion, to modify Hartington's motion approving of the dispatch to Egypt of 5,000 Indian troops, with a reserve of 1,560 men, so as to leave the question of charging the cost on the Indian finances open for future discussion.

It is stated the Government is negotiating to lay a cable from Alexandria to Port Said.

The Daily News considers England must in common prudence prevent Turkish troops landing in Egypt.

The Daily News is informed that the Government possesses evidence of the complicity of the Porte with Arabi Pasha both before and after the latter's assumption of active hostilities toward England and the Khedive, and the documents on the subject may eventually be submitted to Parliament. The same paper believes the Porte will accept, as conditions of Turkish intervention, the issuance of a proclamation by the Porte declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel, and placing Ottoman troops under the command of Gen. Sir Garnet Woolseley.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—An order has been given to accelerate military preparations with the view of the immediate departure of troops for Egypt.

The conference will meet Wednesday or Thursday to receive Onou's communication explaining Russia's motives in abstaining from the deliberations of the conference. The Porte, replying to Lord Dufferin's demand that the Sultan proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel, states that such proclamation will only be issued according to the exigencies of the situation, and after the arrival of Ottoman troops in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 1.—The return of the Arabi deputation to the enemy's lines took place to-day.

It was purely a railroad expedition that was sent to the front with Reouf Pasha, two Ulemas and Cairo merchants, with 85 servants loaded with sacks of bedding. Several English correspondents accompanied the party. Near Ramleh the train turned sharply to the right toward the enemy's line. At the bridge over the Alahmondieh Canal, where there is an outpost of the Sixtieth Rifles, a halt was made to remove sand-bags laid across the track, and the correspondents left the train, which then proceeded over the canal toward Mabetta Junction. In the distance was seen a train from Cairo waiting about 1,200 yards beyond the junction to take up our native passengers. We could not make out the position of two guns which bore omniously upon the line of the railroad, but all seemed dead at the junction itself. When the train from Alexandria had advanced within 300 yards of the Cairo train, there was a great clambering on the railway, and Reouf Pasha was seen trudging toward his countrymen.

A dispatch was received at the Palace today stating that the first contingent of Turkish troops was embarking at Salonica and the second was ready to start under Dervisch Pasha.

Kamil Pasha has gone on a steamer to intercept and treat with Boudins marching on Mariout toward Alexandria, who are not yet under Arabi Pasha's influence.

Cherif Pasha had an interview to-day with the Khedive. Both are of the opinion that the landing of Turkish troops will lessen the resistance of Arabi's soldiers.

Arabi's military council have caused the arrest of 27 Pashas who are more or less friendly to the Khedive.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Russia consented that Turkey should renew attendance at the conference only when the Porte announced his readiness to send Turkish troops to Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 2.—Marines from the Inconstant, Defense and Invincible landed at Gabari and were conveyed by train to Meks, which they occupied. A scare took place last evening. There is a clump of trees on Sweet Water Canal about in the center of the British line, the outposts of which are guarded by a company of the Sixtieth Rifles. The men were duly posted there last evening and cautioned by Mayor General Alison as to the necessity of maintaining absolute steadiness, and were ordered, in the event of attack in force, to fall back in order on the barricaded house by the side of the canal. These instructions were apparently fully understood and the General left satisfied.

About 2 o'clock in the morning the enemy suddenly appeared on the left of our outpost with infantry and cavalry. They had approached very rapidly and unobserved, and before our men had time to check their advance they charged the clump of trees at a great pace. The Rifles fired a single volley and then broke and ran along the bank of the canal. The outlook would seem to have been very defective, and worse still, the retreating troops neglected all orders concerning the rallying point, and never stopped until they had reached the fortified water works hill, about a mile distant. Four of them even ran till they reached the camp. They spread all sorts of ridiculous rumors, that as they lost all their comrades, had last seen Maj. Ward surrounded by the enemy, and similar nonsense.

A company instantly moved forward to the bank of the canal. The enemy had apparently not followed the fugitives far, but had taken the rifles they had thrown away in their flight and secured their reserve of ammunition.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 3.—The Thirty-eighth regiment made a reconnoisance at 4 o'clock this afternoon to a point five miles beyond the Remleh outposts. Detachments occupying the gates of the Town were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the support of the reconnoitering party in the event of necessity. The reconnoisance to-day was the most extensive yet made. The 38th and 60th regiments advanced in two columns on the enemy's positions and found them almost abandoned. With the exception of a few videttes, none of their force was observable. A few shots were fired, but no casualties. The British returned at dark.

SUEZ, Aug. 3.—Several hundred British marines disembarked and occupied this Town without resistance. The marines occupied the Town in time to save it from being burned. All Egyptian troops fled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—De Lesseps has telegraphed the following to Paris: "I am going to Suez. I have sent the following message to the British Admiral: 'I learn that the third transport for loading English troops at Suez has passed by the channel of the Maritime canal. This is an act of war and a flagrant violation of the neutrality obligation, against which I formally protest.'"

The following has also been telegraphed to Paris by De Lesseps: "The English are at war with Egypt and are circulating a report that France has abandoned the protection of the canal over which the English exercise a police supervision, acting under the authority of the Khedive, who is their prisoner. It is urgent that this report be contradicted. We are determined to resist."

PORT SAID, Aug. 3.—The British Consul has hauled down his flag on account of the unsatisfactory reply from the Governor to the question of whether he favored Arabi Pasha or the Khedive. None of the Consuls will return to visit the Governor, except the French Consul, who states that his position is different from that of the British representative.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 3.—H. M. S. Bittern has returned from Aboukir, and reports having seen several trains arrive at Aboukir full of soldiers.

It is denied that Arabi Pasha has declared a holy war.

Persons around Kafir-el-Dwar this afternoon estimate Arabi Pasha's force at 70,000.

Arabi Pasha has issued a proclamation accusing the English of cowardice, taunting them and daring them to attack him.

There was some firing on Wednesday near Pompey's Pillar.

Arabi Pasha has forbidden the inhabitants to furnish fresh provisions to the Christians, on pain of death.

CAIRO, Aug. 3.—The official rebel journal has published a notice of a great national meeting Saturday. After considering the decrees emanating from the Khedive, including the order dismissing Arabi Pasha from the office of Minister of War, the meeting declared that in consequence of the occupation of Alexandria by foreign troops, the presence of the English squadron in Egyptian waters, and the attitude of Arabi Pasha in repulsing the enemy, Arabi Pasha must be upheld as Minister of War, and the order of the Khedive and his Ministers in Alexandria were null and void, as the Khedive was acting contrary to religious and civil laws. The Under Secretaries of State were instructed to submit this decision to the Sultan. The decision is signed by Princes Ifrahim, Ahmed and Kamil, seven princes of the Yeghen family, Sheikh of Alazbar, Mosque Muftis of four Sunniterites, the Grand Cadi of Egypt, Coptic Patriarch, nine various Vicars and Sheikhs, 30 Judges, eight Under Secretaries, 28 civil Pashas, including Beni, 12 Mudirs and 100 Notables of various religious denominations.

YELLOW FEVER.

Gov. Roberts Says There is No Yellow Fever in Texas—Excitement Continues, However.

AUSTIN, Aug. 4.—The wildest rumors fill the air about yellow fever in Texas. Gov. Roberts yesterday telegraphed to New Orleans and Washington, in answer to inquiries, that no cases of fever are reported in Texas. Hearing of a death in New Orleans from fever the Governor notified the authorities at Orange to be ready to quarantine against that city at a moment's notice.

GALVESTON, Aug. 4.—The Board of Health quarantined the schooner Henrietta, which arrived outside yesterday from Brazos, Santiago, bound for Lake Charles, La., having on board two cases of fever of doubtful nature. She will be allowed to proceed to her destination. A strict quarantine is declared against Metamoras, Brownsville, Brazos, and all points communicating with them.

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 4.—The fever at Metamoras is reported abating. The Rio Grande region maintains a strict quarantine.

A Peculiar Religious Sect.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—About 300 members from all parts of the United States and Canada, of a peculiar religious sect, are now holding a camp meeting at Plainfield, N. J. They call themselves Brethren in Christ and also Saints

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single Copy, one year, $2.00, and at the same rate for a shorter time. Clubs of five, per year, $1.75 each. Clubs of 10 and over, $1.65 each.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends, or as many different Postoffices to whom we will send copies free and postage paid. Send for our Special Instructions to Agents.

Address: THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—The Throne and Scaffold.
" 5—The Irish Murderer (poetry).
" 6-7—By the Light of the Moon.
" 8—Miscellany.

SECOND PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5-6—Miscellany.
" 7-8—Telegraphic News.

THIRD PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4—Delayed Subscriptions.
" 5-6—Telegraph News.
" 7-8—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.
Columns 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5-6-7—Editorials on Leading Topics.
" 8—Current Events.

FIFTH PAGE.
1-2-3 — Letters from Buckeye and New York.
" 3-4-5-6-7—Telegraphic News.
" 7-8—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5-6—The Household—Miscellany.
" 7-8—Young Folks

SEVENTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4-5—Forty-seventh Congress.
" 6-7-8—Telegraphic News—Advertisements.

EIGHTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3—Telegraphic Condensations.
" 4-5—War in Egypt.
" 6-7-8—The Markets.

Circulation this Week, 97,000

SPECIAL RATES.

A special rate has been made for short time subscribers which will be made known on application to us by a postal card.

We present a handsome book to every person who sends us a club of 10 short-time subscribers. It is but the work of an hour for any person to raise us 10 subscribers at the low price we have established. Send for our short-time terms.

HAVE PATIENCE.

The BLADE's subscribers in several States have just reason to complain of the manner and time of the delivery of the paper to them. We can only ask them to have patience for a few weeks, until our new press is put into operation, will print and fold **150,000** copies a day. Then all difficulties will be removed, and our friends will have no reason for complaint.

"NASBY IN EXILE"—SERIES NO. 2.

We have received a cable from Hamburg, Germany, announcing the safe arrival of Mr. LOCKE at that port. We may therefore expect to be able to commence publication of his second series of letters from Europe in about two weeks. Subscribers whose subscriptions to the WEEKLY BLADE expire this month, should be prompt to renew. We have made special terms so low that it is cheaper to subscribe for the BLADE than to borrow it.

THIS season's snake stories are richer than usual in realistic details.

THE Boston *Post* says: Next we shall have a coat tail flirtation code. Having the tails covered with mud will mean: "I don't like her father."

TEXAS *Siftings*: Up in Missouri they are just beginning to break themselves of the habit of holding up their hands every time a stranger enters the car.

THE Republican party in Illinois, says the *Inter-Ocean* is in good working condition. At no time in an "off year" has there been a larger interest manifested.

THE total coinage of the Philadelphia mint for the year ending June 30 was $71,885,584, which is the largest of any fiscal year in the history of the Government.

FORT PILLOW CHALMERS writes to Washington that he "will be elected by an overwhelming majority." Wonder what new vote smothering racket he is working now?

IT speaks pretty badly for the boasted invulnerability of the British iron-clads to assume that they were in serious danger from the sand-forts and light guns of the Egyptians.

PRIVATE DALZELL writes that the Bosses are trying to drive him from the track, but he proposes to be a candidate for Congress despite them, and has the people at his back.

ENGLISH dispatches from Alexandria report that the men are "keen to be led against the enemy." Seems that we have heard that kind of talk before—at the *beginning* of the war.

THE English *Journal of Science* says that observations in Epping forest go to prove the squirrel the greatest enemy of small birds. It destroys their eggs. Its chief enemy is the carrion crow.

BOSTON *Post*: Nothing bothers a country editor so much as to have a murder committed in town by a tramp, and find he has no cut of a patent medicine doctor available for use as a picture of the murderer.

FOREPAUGH claims to have gotten hold of an elephant that is two feet higher than Jumbo, and his superior in all points of elephantine physique.

Now for a newspaper war over the merits of different pachydermata.

ANY person, male or female, can secure honest employment by addressing the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. One dollar will purchase an agent's outfit for canvassing "Nasby in Exile," from which an income of $5.00 per day may be derived.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, who is to command the British troops in Egypt, was the man sent to Canada to take command of the troops when it was expected that we would have a war with England over the Mason-Slidell affair. He afterward went through the Rebel lines, and was the guest of Gen. LEE for some time. He gained much reputation as the commander of the Ashantee expedition.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President's reasons for vetoing the River and Harbor Bill still continue to be the subject of lively discussion. It is generally conceded that his constitutional argument was much the weakest of all the reasons given. This was nothing but a revival of the old ultra-Democratic strict-construction theory, which was soon abandoned by the Democrats themselves, and never had the slightest tolerance in Republican teaching and practices. It was an all-sufficient reason that the bill appropriated large amounts for improvements that, in the President's opinion had not sufficient of national character to justify the expense, and that there were several apparent jobs in the bill, which it did not seem that Congress had properly considered.

THE responsibility of passing the bill over the veto is pretty equally divided between both parties. The vote was 122 to 59 in the House, and 41 to 16 in the Senate. In the House, both parties voted for the bill, the Republicans leading, while the minority was exactly divided, between Democrats and Republicans, with one Greenbacker. In the Senate the Democrats lead the majority by five votes, while the minority included only three Democrats, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. In fine, the division was not on lines of party, but chiefly on those of locality. The Representatives of States bordering on the Mississippi, with some honorable exceptions, such as Mr. KASSON, voted for the bill to save the five millions appropriated for that river.

THE long-continued rains begin to create strong apprehensions in regard to the oats and Spring wheat crops. The Winter wheat in Michigan is also reported to be suffering greatly. On the strength of these reports the wheat market has stiffened up considerably and the oats market has boomed.

CONGRESS finished last week about all the work it was expected to accomplish this session, and Tuesday afternoon an adjournment *sine die* was had. The near approach of the opening of the campaign had much to do with closing a session that threatened to run into that of next December.

IT is very difficult at present to form any definite idea of the future of the Egyptian question. At present ARABI Pasha maintains an unbroken front before the English, utterly refusing to yield in any particulars. He has issued a manifesto which shows by its tone that he feels himself backed by force and influence sufficient to give him large hopes of final success. He puts the struggle upon religious grounds, and in that way appeals to the fanaticism of the followers of Islam.

A MEETING of the leaders and chief men among the Egyptians was held to consider what should be done at the present crisis, and the almost unanimous conclusion was to support ARABI Pasha, as the Khedive was entirely under the control of the British.

ONE of the most significant events connected with the war, mentioned in last week's issue of the BLADE, was the withdrawal of the Russian representative from the Conference. This still continues to be a matter of serious importance, conflicting rumors as to its cause being current. The matter is expected to be explained at the sitting of the Conference this week. Italy also refuses to co-operate with Great Britain in putting down ARABI Pasha. The present prospect, however, is that he will be declared by the Conference of Powers a rebel.

AN engagement took place between the British and Egyptians at Mahalla Junction last Saturday, which resulted in considerable loss of life and no material advantage upon either side.

THE resignation of the French Ministry was noted last week. President GREVY has not yet been able to form a new one.

THE *Jewish Messenger* deplores that there are so many sects, and that in some cases the shibboleth of some little Russian Town should be regarded as Judaism in America. It would leave the old a little longer with their foreign habits and amenities and their Russian-Polish jargon; but it would teach the young of the poorer classes, cleanse their homes, dignify their minds, ennoble their sentiments and Americanize their manners.

SCIENTISTS say that the little bird called the "redtail" will catch 900 flies an hour. Why is he not domesticated immediately? One of them in a house, on a hot day would be worth all the squalling parrots and idiotic little canaries that could be carried on a ship.

A NEGRO boy in Florida has outstript his white competitors in an examination for West Point, and has been appointed to the Academy. How the preachers of "the natural inferiority of the African," must turn over in their graves at this.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ARTEMUS HALE, who recently died in Massachusetts aged 98, suffered from the first illness of his life last Spring when he had an attack of dysentery. Existence is worth having with such health as that.

BOSTON *Transcript*: Three Chicago children have been arrested and fined for stealing 25 pillows. Those 25 pillows were from a Summer hotel, and were found concealed in one of the boys' vest pockets.

NORRISTOWN *Herald*: An American soldier in Alexandria was surprised when informed that the drinking water had been cut off. He said he didn't suppose that he would have discovered the fact himself.

MRS. JAMES, relict of JESSE, has begun returning watches and things to their owners. The assets left by the slaughtered saint will probably pay his creditors about a millionth of a cent on the dollar.

NEW YORK *Herald*: This is the time of year when the average train newsboy hands *Harper's* or the *Century* to the illiterate servant girl and the dog fighter's journal to the traveling clergyman.

A BALTIMORE woman wears a bonnet with immense green lettuce leaves arranged upon it. That comes of OSCAR WILDE'S visit to this country.

THE first great loan authorized by the Government in 1861, which amounted to $189,300,000 has been wiped out.

TROUBLE in Ireland. The inhabitants are said to be dying of disease and starvation.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' REBELLION.

People who pooh-pooh the fact that the Liquor-Dealers are everywhere in active and concerted rebellion against the desire of the people to regulate the sale of intoxicants, only demonstrate their own ignorance or insincerity.

They are the same class that, 25 years ago, when the Slave Lords were trying to fix a most odious tyranny upon the people, insisted that these only wanted "their natural and constitutional rights." When the Slaveocrats wanted to make every man and woman in the Nation a bloodhound to trail negros with, when they wanted to gag every speaker, muzzle every newspaper, bully and cow every member of Congress, this same class of dough-faced apologists insisted that all the despots asked was moderate and equitable, and that it was "Abolition fanaticism" to refuse them.

In the same way they now urge that when the Liquor Lords combine to defeat the laws of the country, to dictate nominations in conventions, to issue mandates who shall and who shall not be voted for, to threaten every politician who will not wear their collar with destruction, and every business man who does not lend himself to their schemes with ruin, when it is attempted to fasten upon the whole people a despotism beside which that of Slavery was mild and tolerable,—that these tyrants only ask that their "personal liberty" be not interfered with, and "their rights as American citizens" held inviolable.

Have the lessons of the Slavery agitation so soon disappeared from the public memory? Is there any observer so blind as to not see that the tactics of the Liquor men are the mere repetition of those of the Slave Lords, only as much more dangerous as a public steal of to-day is more flagrant than it was years ago?

Not until the actual outbreak of the rebellion did a Slave lord dare express anything like the contempt for laws and public opinion, that is now the common and unheeded practice of the Liquor-men from one part of the Nation to another.

In Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and we believe some other States, they have gone directly to the Conventions, and laid down their terms: "Declare in favor of Free Liquor and No Sunday and we will give you money enough to carry on your campaigns, and votes enough to insure you victory. Show the least disposition to interfere with our business by expressions in favor of taxation, regulation, or Sunday observance laws, and we will defeat you utterly—so utterly that you will never regain power."

In both Indiana and Ohio their overtures were accepted by the Democrats as the overtures of the Slave Lords were decades ago by the same party. In Ohio the relations established between the Democracy and its liquor-vending purchasers are very close indeed. The two Executive Committees met in consultation, and adopted a program of operations. One of the Liquor Dealers' Executive Committee was made a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, to look after the funds furnished by his organization, and to see that everything was carried out in good faith.

There is no mistaking the issue thus made. It is one not of the community's own selection, but was forced upon it by the Liquor dealers themselves, who invite a battle where they arrogantly assume the chances are in their favor. The people would be lacking in self-respect and common manhood if they did not take up the gantlet so impudently flung down. It has become, as in the old Slavery days, a question of personal decency and independence. The Liquor men, like the Slaveocrats, are forcing everybody to take sides. They will allow no indifference or neutrality. Everybody must either wear their collar or become their active enemy. They will have as much cause to regret their insolent intolerance as the Slave-drivers did.

THE Missouri Germans do not find among the Democrats of that State the political home they sigh for. They tried to force an expression in the recent Democratic State Convention in favor of Free Liquor, and HENRY CLAY DEAN, said very bluntly:

"When our party is to be nothing but a bulwark to the Dutch vote, then farewell to it. We have lived without the Dutch vote, and now they say that if we do not lend our power and strength to their aid, they will go. Let them go and be ——. There is no State in the Union with better laws regulating the liquor traffic, and there is no need of any declaration in the platform."

THE Charleston *News and Courier* says "for a number of years the white people of South Carolina have nominated candidates for Congress without reference to the opinions of these candidates on any other subject than that of white supremacy in the South," and suggests that hereafter some little attention be given to their views on tariff reform and things of that sort.

IT seems strange to think of miles of forests on fire when we have been so nearly drowned with rain, but in New Jersey the most deadly fight has been carried on for the past week by men, women and children to save their homes and property from destruction. Within a day or two showers have checked the flames and it is hoped that the danger has passed.

WHEN Japan gets in real earnest about anything she goes to work with a will. Becoming convinced that popular education was needed, 10 years ago she set about the task and 50,000 Government schools were established. Five years later they employed 60,000 teachers and had 2,000,000 pupils.

WITH all the "keenness to be led against the enemy" of the English troops the Sixtieth Rifles broke and ran after the first volley, throwing away their rifles and ammunition. The British soldier is a splendid fighter, but he has his seasons of sickness at the stomach, the same as other people.

DANVILLE *Advertiser:*

Young man, dost see those graceful curls
That decorate thy sweetheart's brow?
Dost realize the time she spent
In clinching them where they are now?
Her arms ached sore and she got mad—
And all was done to capture you;
But press them gently, for perhaps
On some one else's head they grew.

"THE Democrats," says the New Haven *Register*, "can lose the next election only through stupidity, weakness and over confidence." Well, add natural depravity, and inherent viciousness, and you have the causes which have defeated them steadily for 25 years.

THE New York *Tribune* asks if no step can be put to the wanton waste of public money. Apparently not, since a bill for the biggest kind of one is passed without hesitation over the President's veto.

A NEW HOBBY.

Society must always have a hobby, which it rides to the death and then takes a new one. Of late years it is first trotted out and mounted in London, whence it shortly crosses the water, perambulating the large Cities and bringing up in the small Towns all through the country. The last one developed the esthetic craze. It caused a fever for acquiring pieces of old china, antique articles of furniture and odds and ends of every kind that had the stamp of Time upon them. It caused the old spinning-wheel, long ago banished to the garret, to be brought down, polished and placed in a conspicuous position in the parlor. Low ceilings became the fashion, and deep recessed windows with tiny diamond panes were considered a treasure. A taste for decoration was developed, and embroidered hangings, hand-painted screens and artistically ornamented doors are the rage.

This hobby has been in a way exceedingly expensive, though its final effects have proved decidedly good. A taste for beautiful things in the home has been formed and rooms that were bare and barren looking or wholly given up to the upholsterer, have been turned into fairy bowers by the deft hands of their mistresses. But the latest hobby which London society is riding does not promise so much for the future. It is harmless amusing, and inexpensive, being simply psalmistry and thought reading. Much learned talk is expended upon both, and they will prove to be exceedingly popular, simply from the fact that one person can know just as much about them as another, and talk as brilliantly.

Some idea of the present hobby may be formed from the following description of a few of the positions maintained, given in the New York *Tribune:*

A nervous, sinewy hand betokens a nature prone to effort, while a fat, fleshy hand indicates a tendency to idleness and self-indulgence. It seems to be a fact that the spatulous finger, or one in which the flesh seems to overlap the nail, is generally found in persons capable of executive talent, be it in painting, music, embroidery or any other art. The long, narrow, pointed nail and the finger narrowing from the root to the point betoken a selfish, proud and idle temperament with no talent and a low intellectual type. But these characteristics imply no magic. A pianist, harpist or modeller will naturally spread out the points of the fingers in his work, and slight characteristics of this kind are immediately hereditary.

There are other points which are insisted on, such as the expression of the thumb. Enthusiasts claim that the thumb is the great key to the system. It consists of three phalanges; first, from the nail to the joint. This represents the first world of chiromancy or the divine. The first phalange betokens the will power, inventive, creative and initiative powers. No man with a small thumb is said to possess the power of ruling another; indeed, so far has the system been carried that one writer has suggested that persons proposing to marry should compare thumbs. And, just as it is said that persons with small noses have rarely large brain-power, so it is equally claimed that will-power generally goes with a large hand and thumb, and particularly with the length of the first phalange. The next phalange, from the joint to the knuckle, betokens reasoning power and judgment. This is called the second or abstract world. In this instance there is no reason why the physical and psychical faces should always combine in the same subject, although as a fact they frequently do. When the first phalange is long and the second short, it indicates an ungovernable will; but vice versa, the intellect so overlaps the will and sees both sides of a question that the policy of the individual is shiftless and uncertain. The third part of the thumb, being its root, is considered to be the criterion of the senses. Where it is fleshy, large and broad, it betokens that the individual will be largely under the control of his appetite; but where it is thin and narrow, it is a sign of a pure and unsensuous nature, open to all the influences of morls and religion.

Mind reading is another part of the hobby and there seems to be more enthusiasm for it than for the first mentioned, probably because it appears to be more occult and mysterious. One of the after dinner entertainments are these experiments, with individuals who are thought to possess the power, and very marvellous examples are given of what can be done. Claiming to explain them scientifically, the enthusiasts say "that the molcules of the brain stuff may be communicated to an intervening medium, and so pass under certain circumstances from one brain to another with a corresponding simultaniety of impressions" which explanation is exceedingly clear and satisfactory. The excitement promises to last some time, and we may expect it to spread across the Atlantic in the near future.

SILK INDUSTRIES.

The efforts made in the direction of silk raising by the Philadelphia Association in order that it may become one of the industries of the United States has attracted a great deal of attention to the subject, and to its possibilities here as compared to other countries. The greater part of the raw silk used in the manufactories here comes from China and Japan. European supplies are small in comparison with those from Asia.

One of the strongest forces that this country will have to compete with in making silk-raising a success is the cheap labor in Asia. Where the wages are only 12 cents for a skilled workman, the raw material can be produced at an expense which will permit its sale and exportation to foreign markets at a less price than it can be afforded at home. Last year Japan alone furnished 6,586 bales valued at $4,248,226. From China came over 12,000 bales costing nearly $6,000,000. Nowhere in the world is labor so redundant and so cheap as in those countries, and in that way neither Europe nor America can equal them.

It is stated, however, that so far the raising of raw silk in the United States has not gone beyond an experiment and it is hardly possible to know yet what can be done. Those who have given the subject thorough study in China and Japan claim that there are parts of the United States where the conditions of silk culture are far superior to those enjoyed there, enough so to compensate for the cheap labor. The chance is certainly worth trying and that it will be the growing interest in the subject gives good promise.

If the growth of raw silk is still in an uncertain state, the success of silk manufactures is assured. According to the report of the Silk Association of America, they have attained in the past year the highest point in their history in this country. The value of the goods made in the American factories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, was $35,000,000, and the demand for these home goods is constantly increasing. Time was when an American silk found no favor beside one of foreign make, but it has passed away, and now it is estimated that more than one-third of the silk goods bought by the people are made in our own factories.

OSCAR WILDE will tarry with us till the end of the year. He evidently finds that esthetic ism is better appreciated in this country than at home.

UNDER ITS RIGHT NAME.

New York seems to have no end of trouble with the oleomargarine "fiends," and these are not the makers of the article but those who retail if to their customers. They have a way of coloring it now to give an appearance marvelously like the genuine product of the dairy. It has a beautiful golden tint that suggest rolling meadows with the well cared for bovine feeding therein, and even the smell and taste does not always seem to dissipate the vision. Place the colored oleomargarine and a medium quality of butter side by side, and 10 to one, say the grocers, the buyer will take the first because it looks well. From this fact they doubtless argue in their own minds that it can be no great sin to sell it as butter since he knows no difference and the transaction gives them a profit of 100 per cent. or more.

Of course this is reasoning upon the ground that a wrong is no wrong until it is found out, a sort of principle that appears to govern a good many of the transactions in the business as well as the social world.

There is no reason why oleomargarine should not be made colored and sold, if it is done under its own name. But, if the coloring is effected to deceive the public, then the law should put a stop to that, thus affording some slight protection against the deception. When this is done in New York, the eight factories which have been running there at night to supply the West with "Orange County butter," will doubtless be obliged to suspend operations. It may be hard for people to be deprived of the privilege of getting 35 or 40 cents a pound for what costs less than half that to manufacture, when the buyers are none the wiser, but regard for the public welfare demands that things shall be sold under their proper names, and New York is right in continuing the fight over the matter.

CURIOUS VAGARIES.

GOV. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, seems to have a queer idea of the duties of an Executive. When he made arrangements for the shooting of JESSE JAMES and promised to pardon the murderers the country forgave him, because it appeared the only way left to rid the world of one who had preyed upon it for years. The details of the affair showed that it was the deliberate killing of a man who was engaged in a peaceful occupation in his own home, but because desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and because JESSE JAMES had done so much harm during his reckless career, but few words of disapproval were uttered of the unlawful deed, and Gov. CRITTENDEN was felt to be justified in his course.

Later, however, he has shown some genuine vagaries in the use of his power. Some time ago he exhibited a strange sort of leniency towards some notorious gamblers in the City of St. Louis, and recently he pardoned three lottery dealers for no apparent reason, when the evidence against them was conclusive. It is true they promised to become good and faithful citizens and to use their talents for the prosperity of St. Louis, and St. Louis has got to trust in their word, for she has no other guarantee for their decent behavior. Verily the workings of some minds are past finding out. The only explanation is that CRITTENDEN intends running for office again and he is bidding for votes among that class which is in the largest proportion in Missouri.

THE REBELLION OF LIQUOR.

Gov. FOSTER has done that which will raise him much higher in the estimation of the people of Ohio, by his manly stand against the despotism of Liquor. It is very rare that a politician has the courage to take sides, even against a pronounced evil, which will cost him the votes of a large body of supporters. An act of this kind raises a man from the grade of a mere politician to that of a statesman, and our people are now willing to accept Mr. FOSTER as a real leader, worthy of the grand old school of Ohio statesmen, where they have heretofore regarded him as only an adroit and able political manager.

The people are ripe for a determined war on the insolent Liquor Bosses. The latter have only themselves to thank for the intense feeling against them. They have left nothing undone to provoke the bitterest hostility. Their dictation in politics has grown to be simply insufferable, and they have met every attempt to circumscribe the growing evils of their unchecked domination by insulting arrogance, and a mean and petty persecution of the men who dared say they would not wear the Liquor Bosses' collar.

The BLADE warned them months ago that they were sowing in the wind, and would soon have to reap in the whirlwind. The whirlwind is rising rapidly now.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The veto seems to have been a very proper one. There is no doubt that the River and Harbor Bill contained many huge jobs, sandwiched in with really meritorious appropriations of the public money. The very size of the aggregate shows this most conclusively. It is not reasonable that there is an urgent demand for an expenditure of 19 millions now, where a few years ago three millions were thought liberal.

Congress compelled the President to veto the bill, by an adherence to the vicious principle that the bill must be signed as a whole or rejected as a whole. This has always been a potent machine for forcing frauds through. No excuse existed in the present case, because there was ample time to amend the bill so as to eliminate the objectionable features.

The President has thrown back on Congress, where it properly belongs, the whole responsibility for all the jobbery in the bill, and Congress has been compelled to accept it. This has again been pretty fairly divided between the two parties by the vote passing the bill over the veto.

"NASBY IN EXILE."

The Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, are having a large sale of this elegant subscription book, which we have from time to time described in these columns. Next month will find our great grain crops nearly harvested, and thousands of agents will reap their harvest in canvassing for this book. An energetic canvasser is wanted for every Township. Applications should be filed this month, and territory secured for next month's work. An outfit costs but $1, and agents are now making from $5 to $15 per day selling this book.

EVERY shot thrown by the "Inflexible" cost $400. This does not include the cost to the people whose property it struck.

MORE COMPLICATIONS.

The manifesto of ARABI shows what has been more than suspected, that he feels strong in the knowledge that he has sufficient force to back him to secure a final victory. He appeals to the religious fervor of the Egyptian as well as to their patriotism, and declares that at the proper time it will appear that the people of all the Eastern countries are banded together to overthrow Christian influence upon Mahometan soil. This gives the present struggle a religious cast, and was the one thing needed to arouse a tempest of fanaticism which will be harder to overcome than any other force. As the BLADE has said before, should this agitation extend to India, Great Britain will have a task upon her hands whose magnitude cannot be measured. That there is now no hope of ARABI's influence decreasing is evident from the decision of the great national meeting held last Saturday, to maintain ARABI as Minister of War, and to consider any orders emanating from the Khedive and his ministers at Alexandria as null and void.

Just at present, the moving or predominant feeling in Europe seems to be a distrust of England's motive in occupying the Suez Canal. Nor is it likely that she can do so any great length of time without its being considered a violation of neutrality. DE LESSEPS is making a most vigorous onslaught upon the British for this movement. He declares that it will be considered by ARABI as such a violation, and that already the Bedouins are extremely bitter in regard to it. As the canal was solely the product of French engineering directed by DE LESSEPS, and of French capital, it is no wonder that he is jealous of anything which seems likely to put it in danger. It appears now as if this step would add greatly to the complications of the affair, and cause the restoration of confidence to be very difficult. Mr. GLADSTONE doubtless, wishes that he might follow Mr. BRIGHT's example and retire in peace from public life, but the end for him is not yet.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The San Francisco School Board, it is said, is considering the subject of reducing the salaries of the primary teachers. They, doubtless, are laboring under the idea which has been largely prevalent in the past everywhere and which has not yet entirely disappeared, that because only the rudiments of education are taught here, the teachers may be of the smallest experience, and young girls who have just graduated or women of narrow intelligence who can be hired for the lowest wages are placed in charge of children at this most impressionable age.

The evil thus done cannot be calculated. It is like putting a poor cheap foundation to a massive building and expecting it to remain firm for ages, or making a watch with a weak mainspring with the idea that it will keep good time for a long period. The persons who give children the first instructions, determining its mental bent, should be of the highest intelligence and not only that, but they should have experience and ripe judgment to enable them to do their most important work properly.

Kentucky has at the present time 250,000 illiterates within her borders, and yet it is not because she is without schools. On the contrary she has 20 universities and colleges, some of them very good; she has seven medical and six theological schools, two law schools, and several hundred grammar and high schools, all well conducted and maintaining a high standard of education. The trouble comes in with the primary schools which are miserably poor, and until the State takes hold of the matter and brings them up to a greater degree of excellence, popular education will be in a measure a failure. The best colleges in the world cannot entirely do away with the effects of defective primary training.

In fact, the best teachers are the cheapest everywhere and in all schools. It is a poor economy that cuts down the salaries of those who have charge of the most vital interests of the country—the training of its youth—to so low a point as to drive the most skillful into other and more remunerative callings. It is to-day the great trouble in country schools, particularly of the West, and the result is evident in the meagre intelligence in many neighborhoods and the necessity of sending children away to have them decently educated.

San Francisco or any other City makes a great mistake in doing anything which shall diminish the excellence of her primary schools, and the time will come when her people will regret any movement like the one spoken of, which will surely have that effect.

THE Sixtieth Rifles, which ran so disgracefully at Ramleh and made the Arabs a present of their camp furniture and ammunition, and a large part of their rifles, is one of the very "crack" regiments in the British army. Its secondary name is the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," and it is only second in aristocratic prestige to that intensely swell organization, the Coldstream Guards. Its Colonel is no less a person than the Queen's own brother, the Duke of Cambridge, and its Captains and Lieutenants are almost all Lords, Honorables, Baronets, and Knights. A writer in the New York *Herald* says:

It has long been recognized as one of those "crack" regiments which it was the ambition of aristocrats and rich men to get their sons into. If he could not get a footing in the Guards no young English "blood" desirous of serving his Queen and country would ever have refused the offer of a position in the King's Royal Rifles. To be in that regiment, to have its officers claim him as "one of ours" would be to him an incontrovertible proof that he was not only in good company, but in about the very best British military society, which latter is a fearful and wonderful institution. Wherever the regiment went its officers were accustomed to be feted. They in return prided themselves on their "good form" and the dances, garden and lawn tennis parties, and dinners they gave were about as excellent as anybody accustomed to high society could desire. The regimental plate, collected slowly through a long course of years, is famous among the regimental plate services of British regiments, most of it being solid silver and not little of it gold. When a poor officer belonging to an obscure corps happened to be invited to dine with the officers of the King's Royal Rifles he drew a conspicuous line opposite the event in his career, and when these civilians who occupied a doubtful position in social circles received a similar honor they felt thenceforward secured in their status in society.

This regiment gained a very good fighting record in the Napoleonic wars, and in India, but too much aristocracy has since paralyzed it. Its disgrace is felt very keenly all over Great Britain.

THE beaux are so scarce at some of the Eastern resorts that the young ladies are driven to the resort of making up purses of $1,000 to pay the expenses for a week of a dozen flirtabel young men.

THE real capital of Bourbonism in America is not located in Kentucky or South Carolina—but at Quebec. A young woman recently set up as a dentist in that stupid old Town, presuming that she had an entire right to earn her living in a respectable business that she had carefully learned. To her astonishment she finds herself the object of a bitter persecution by the bishop, the priesthood, the secular press, and the women, who all unite in denouncing her innovation as heretical, unwomanly, and subversive of the fabric of society. It would be "womanly," though, to sell herself to some man for a home, or for her daily bread to casual customers in a house of prostitution. It will take several centuries to get Quebec ready for annexation to the United States.

THE situation in Tennessee is summed up by a correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*. He thinks that "there is no prospect, no hope of a solution of the Democratic difficulties. The truth is now recognized that they are hopelessly divided. As a result all the old Whigs who have acted with that party since the war are joining the Republicans, and even Democrats all over the State, disgusted with Democracy, are boldly declaring their intention to vote for HAWKINS. The attention of the National Republican Executive Committee has been invited to Tennessee, and influential speakers are promised for the canvass, but whether they come or not the party will win."

A PASS KEY of MARY STUART'S has been found. It is of fine iron, and the workmanship is so rich that experts estimate that it required a skilled artisan two years to make it. It throws much light on the constitution of society in those days, when the ruler of about as many people as there are in Indiana could have two years' time of a mechanic devoted to making her so insignificant a trifle as a pass-key, while 9 out of 10 of her subjects were wanting everything but the coarsest food and clothing, and the rudest shelter. Those were "the good old days," when a thousand families went cold and hungry that one "gentleman" might dine on nightingales' tongues.

ONE of the evil effects of a failure to secure the rolling mill will be the utter discouragement of many of the business men who have always had faith in the future of Toledo, and who have labored hard to promote new enterprises which will add to its prosperity. There can be no bad faith in the matter. Everything is open and above board. It is a plain business offer: If you will do certain things we will bring our mill there. There can be no question about the advantages to be derived. A failure now will do more to check the growth of Toledo than a yellow fever epidemic could, and would be more discouraging.

Is there no way of suppressing the writing of poetry by condemned murderers? The community has certainly some rights which criminals are bound to respect. YEATTS, who was hanged the other day at Danville, Va., for murdering his best friend for the purpose of robbery, was a tuneful villain, who composed a "poem" of nine verses, of which the following is the first:

Soon with angels I will be marching,
With bright laurels on my brow;
I shall not dream sadly of to morrow,
For God will care for the prisoner now.

A FRENCH traveler, who recently closely observed the Egyptian army and all its incongruous elements of pure *fellaheen*, Copts, Berbers, Nubians, Western Christians, Turks, Abyssinians and Soudanese, came to this conclusion: They are admirably trained, drilled and disciplined under the supervision of an exceedingly able staff of American and other foreign officers, and the result is that "a finer looking soldier than an Egyptian soldier can be seen nowhere."

THE main part of the work of the canvass by the Kentucky Bourbons is to restrain their candidate—Capt. HENRY'S—natural propensities, and keep him from repeating the conduct that opened the campaign so disastrously. One of his supporters is quoted in the Cincinnati *Commercial* as saying that he thought the canvass would result all right "if we can only keep TOM HENRY sober until the election comes off. He's just as certain to have a bilin' old racket the day after election as I am to have a toddy to-morrow, but he ought to be muzzled till then."

THE British have made their first trial at arms with ARABI Bey, and have been beaten back with considerable loss. Having been whipt, they now say that it was not meant as a genuine attack, but only a "reconnoisance in force." The phrase has a very familiar appearance. The American people remember very well how many defeats, blunders, stupidities, etc., it can be made to cover up. One thing the British have discovered by it, unquestionably, and that is, that an Arab with a breech-loader is a bold bad man.

MR. MILN, the Chicago preacher, says: "I shall commence the life of a tragedian next month, and expect to engage my leisure hours in editorial work. Is this a crime?" It is not exactly a crime, but it is a piece of stupidity. No man of good sense at Mr. MILN'S age would imagine that he could fit himself for the stage and for the duties of an editor at the same time, or that he could pursue two such diverse professions together. Mr. MILN'S head will not be so big this time next year.

THERE are flourishing retailers in Toledo, to whom the coming of the rolling mill means an immediate addition of many thousand dollars trade per annum, who have refused to give a dollar, or else made beggarly subscriptions. Their excuse was that they believed it to be "some one else's" place to give the money. They did not indicate whom the some one else might be.

A PHILADELPHIA dancing master laments that the waltz has degenerated into "a soulless hug." There is no question about the hugging part, but as for being soulless,—well, that depends on the partner one has.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having a great demand for this remarkable cheap book, and are mailing scores of them every week. To our many thousand new readers we wish to say that this is a $700 book, which we will mail post-paid to subscribers for the low price of $1.25. We have mailed many thousands, and our supply is nearly exhausted. Our new subscribers should obtain a copy at once. A full description of the book will be found in our advertising columns.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company at Chicago has suspended killing hogs, and 3,000 men are out of employment.——Milwaukee was visited by a storm on Wednesday morning that resulted in several deaths, and damage to property amounting to $100,000.——It is reported that the Ohio Republicans will probably purchase the Garfield mansion in Washington for Ohio headquarters.——Gen. U. S. Grant and William Henry Trescott have been nominated Commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.——The united opinion of Irish members of Parliament is that the proceedings of the the English Government in Egypt is most unwarranted and brutal.——Score at the close of the Boston walking match: Hart, 527; Noremac, 505; Harriman, 500; Campana, 360.——The Irish Constabulary are discontented because of low pay and slowness of promotion. Between 5,000 and 10,000 threaten to resign.——Wallace Ross has challenged Edward Hanlan to a five-mile race for $1,000 a side and the championship of the world.——Limerick has been proclaimed under the repression act. Anyone out after sunset is liable to arrest.——The following ticket has been nominated by the Ohio Prohibitionists: Secretary of State, Ferdinand Schumacher, Akron; Supreme Court Judge, J. N. Rosenborough, Fulton County; Member of Board of Public Works, Cermi Alderman, Lawrence County.——The Iowa Republicans have nominated for Secretary of State J. A. F. Hull, present incumbent; Auditor, S. L. Brown; Attorney General, Smith McPherson, present incumbent; Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Suvers.——The Secretary of the Interior decides the Desert Land Act requires more than mere conducting of water upon land to which title is sought. Irrigation must thoroughly prepare the land for the production of an agricultural crop.——The Indiana State Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis Wednesday. The following nominations were made: Secretary of State, W. R. Myers, of Madison County; Auditor, James H. Rice, of Floyd; Treasurer, J. J. Cooper, of Marion; Attorney General, Francis T. Hord, of Bartholomew; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Simon P. Sherin, of Cass; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John W. Holcomb, of Porter; Judge of the Supreme Court, First District, Hon. W. E. Niblack; Second District, G. W. Hawk; Fourth District, Allen Zoller.——Hon. J. Warren Keifer was renominated to Congress from the Eighth Ohio District, Wednesday, his rival, Gen. Kennedy, withdrawing from the contest and moving to make the nomination of Keifer unanimous.——By a collision on the Lake Shore Road near South Bend, Ind., 60 cars were piled on the engine and burned. The engineer had a wonderful escape from death and seven tramps are said to have been buried in the ruins.——The County elections in Tennessee resulted generally in favor of the Democrats. An overwhelming vote was cast against calling a constitutional convention.——One hundred and four business failures are reported throughout the United States the past seven days.——A conspiracy is believed to be unearthed in Ireland to depose Queen Victoria.——A Kansas paper says that 6,000 acres of black walnut trees have just been planted in that State.——Probably the youngest bride in the country is Mrs. Thomas Payne, who is only 11½ years old. Her husband is a clergyman in South Carolina.——The cable announces the death of the Princess Roland Bonaparte, a daughter of M. Blanc, of Monaco, who last year married the son of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.——On the application of a Chinaman for naturalization papers in Washington, Judge Wylie informed him that the Chinese bill

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The River and Harbor Bill—The Last Hours of Congress—The Elections—Struggle Over Conference Bills—Items—The Great Subject of Prohibition—Star Route Trial.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1882.

The proceedings in the River and Harbor bill demonstrate the accurate judgment of the President as expressed in his veto message that, "as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more success." All along many Congressmen appeared to be hesitating in regard to the measure, and at one time its passage was regarded as doubtful, but it grew into favor as soon as it was brought into peril. Opposition to personal interests is not apt to be very strong or very enduring, and many of those who opposed it earnestly desired its passage. The veto will be sustained by the country, but it was altogether unexpected and was received with a very bad grace. Members gathered in groups after the adjournment, and with disappointed and angry faces discussed the situation. The President was loaded with execrations, and it was stones determined not to accept his suggestions, but rather to lose the bill. At first it was believed that the bill could not be passed over the veto, but as between acceptance of the plan of the President and throwing away the bill, there was scarcely a hesitation. Chairman Page, who has proved to be a good leader, and succeeded in getting the bill reconsidered after the vote against it in the House, at once expressed himself in favor of risking everything in an effort to pass it by a two-third majority. His Committee accordingly took the initiative and the night was spent in laboring with those who were supposed to be approachable. Great anxiety was felt in all directions, but the work was much easier than was supposed. There were so many members that thought the bill ought not to pass, but were desirous to have it pass, that converts were made with the greatest ease. Still there was much uneasiness till the matter was finally settled by the needful vots in both Houses.

In the House during the time that the bill was under consideration was very great, and when the result was declared broke out into open applause. The vote was 122 to 59, a bare sufficiency. The House was thin, and of the Republicans present about 60 per cent. voted with the majority. Of the Democrats present the percentage was a trifle larger. As it was a "big divide" the Democrats were bound to have their share of the "swag." Of the 122 votes composing the majority 65 were Republicans.

In the Senate the vote was 41 to 16—Mr. Sherman voting with the majority and Mr. Pendleton with the minority. It was claimed by those opposed to the bill that while it might pass the House, it would be defeated in the Senate, but the result shows that the vote was strongest in the Senate. Sen. Miller, of New York, said in a conversation yesterday that he always voted for the River and Harbor bill while a member of the House, although his District had no special interest in it. He said he had studied the bill with great care, and did not believe there was waste in it to the amount of 10 per cent., which could scarcely be said of any other appropriation bill. Not to disclose the vicious principle that was in it, when he said: "Men in whose districts small improvements are needed will not vote for improvements of a National character without getting consideration for their own localities in return."

A SERIOUS LOSS.

The newspapers in Washington which revel in scandal, and rejoice with exceeding great joy" when they can get hold of a big job to write up, are exceedingly grieved at the death of Major Leland. Like so many other places, Washington has an interest in it and was badly "put out" by the veto, but was put in good humor again when the veto was overruled. There is scarcely anybody in Washington that seriously objects to an expenditure of a million or even half a million in this District if the money does not come from their own pockets, and the appropriation reported to begin work on the River Front contains the promise of two or three millions more in the future, you may imagine how ready they are to defend this bill.

We may, therefore, readily excuse members whose constituents have interests to serve, for the feeling which they manifest in regard to it. Nor is the case so clear against it. While few men of intelligence will dissent from the views of the President that money should be wasted, that the money spent will not be wasted. It will improve the rivers and harbors, will give employment to many who need it, will better the condition of the country, elect some members of Congress, and not be seriously felt by anybody. It is on this principle that Mr. Blaine always voted for such bills, that Mr. Sherman generally votes for them and that so many who, in their hearts, agreed with the President, thought, on the whole, it would be better that the bill should pass.

Congress is evidently in its last hours, and the House yesterday passed a resolution to adjourn on Saturday at noon. The Senate however laid it on the table seems to be doubtful. It does not feel quite at ease in regard to the revenue bill, and may make a spasmodic attempt to recover its lost position. In fact, the bill was called up yesterday, and will be further considered to-day. The House, on passing its motion for adjournment gave the Senate a pretty sharp nudge, which ought to stir it up. But the general belief is that the bill for the present is virtually dead. As soon as it gets before the Senate the Democrats will, probably, renew their amendments and their talk, and it will be seen that adjournment is the only practicable thing to do.

The next thing to attend to is the elections. The nominations for Congress are coming in rapidly, and as the public pulse is stirred the feeling increases that success is within the grasp of the Republican party. Business is generally prosperous, Congress has done all that it could like by very liberal appropriations, the administration of the Government is generally satisfactory, and the general feeling in this country seems to be in favor of following the old rule and "when well is doing well, let well alone."

So far as the indications have manifested themselves they are in favor of the Republicans. There are foolish divisions in Pennsylvania and a few of the Congressional districts, but otherwise the prospects are not only hopeful but cheering. The Bourbons of the South are sharply pressed in several of the States, and the promises of gain should more than make good any members thrown away by the straight-out folly-ness of George William Curtis. The Republicans of Georgia appear to be on a par with those of Pennsylvania.

The long struggle over several of the bills that are in conference is not yet brought to a close. The point of difference in the legislative bill has been settled, however, and the bill will probably by passed to-day. As to the general deficiency bill, the House insists in denying the Senators extra pay for the mileage of the extra session. The President called the Senate together in extra session, and the Senators think that Senators did not leave their seats, but they insist upon being paid mileage to their homes and back again. The House has no interest in this "swag," and of course assumes a virtue. What the Senate should do is to make a fair "divide," and there would be no further trouble.

You will notice that, among the items added to the appropriation bills at the last moment, is one for giving to soldiers who have lost arms up to the shoulder a pension of $37.50. Also for paying the specified sum for the papers of Benjamin Franklin and Baron DeKalb.

The Washington *Republican*, the organ of the Administration, a paper of ability and influence, has an editorial this morning headed "What Shall the Policy Be?" in which it calls attention to the action in Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, and North Carolina on the subject of prohibition. Its last paragraph is as follows: "This question is one of vast and growing importance and is destined to figure largely in National affairs in the near future. Opinions will differ, as they must on all great questions, as to the proper line of policy to pursue. But that parties must decide, and that presently, upon which side they will array themselves is already a fixed fact. Prohibition or anti-Prohibition! Which shall it be?" This seems to foreshadow the battle of Armageddon.

The star route people do not appear to be making any impression for the defense and the great swindle becomes more and more clear as the trial advances. BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Political Indications—The Weather and the Poor—Death of George S. Leland—Hotel Closed—Rich Newspaper Houses—Expensive Structures—Money Saved—The Time Ball—Various Items.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1882.

The political pot begins to bubble, and will soon be boiling over. The Republican State Committee met here on Tuesday and prepared a call for the State Convention, which is to be held at Saratoga on the 20th of September. A large amount of printers' ink has been wasted in trying to prove that the action was for or against Gov. Cornell, but for my part I do not see any significance in it. The Governor is anxious to succeed himself, in the hope that something may happen to bring him around in 1884 for the Presidency. But he will have hard work this time to get the nomination for Governor, and if he does a union of the two factions of the Democracy on a fairly strong man would make Republican success very doubtful—that is, if Cornell is the candidate. He is not a popular man; he is as cold as Nova Zembla; there is nothing hearty or genial about him; if he ever laughs it must be by accident; if you take his hand for a shake you may easily imagine that you have by mistake got hold of a clam just from the sea. While he gets any amount of civil respect, he can no more awaken personal enthusiasm than an iceberg can create a Summer temperature. Of himself he is nothing more than a fairly educated gentleman, with no especial ideas upon anything. Politically he is the henchman of Senator Conkling; only that, and nothing more.

The President's veto of the River and Harbor bill has done much to encourage the hope of a complete union of the party in the City and State, and there is likely to be much less nonsensical twaddle about Stalwarts and Half-breeds. So far the City Republicans have not signified that they have or will have a candidate before the Convention, but that time is too early.

The Democrats are beginning to show a little. Their Committee will meet next Tuesday to call the State Convention. John Kelly is as still as a mouse, but the anti-Tammany fellows are more heard of. They propose to send a committee to the State Committee to try for harmony. At their meeting the other night, the veteran Captain, Isaiah Rynders, who began his political career as Chief of the Empire Club, and whose chief business was the mobbing of Abolition meetings and driving Whigs from the polls, made one of his characteristic speeches. He urged the General Committee to stand by the Democratic party and do what they could to strengthen it. "I'm an old man," he concluded, "and shall be in my grave before many years. But, if I am dead in 1884, and a Democrat is elected President of the United States, I want you to come to my grave and beat a big bass drum. If you'll do that, damn me if I don't kick off the lid of my coffin and give three cheers for the Democratic party." There is an idea abroad that Tilden wants to run Andrew H. Green for Governor. Green is just about as magnetic a man as Cornell, but a great deal more noisy and obstreperous. He has the reputation of being "death on City reform," but has really done little except make mischief wherever he has been.

THE WEATHER AND THE POOR.

The weather is not so intolerable as it was during the last days of July, but is still very oppressive. The mortality last month was frightful, being 4,482, or six deaths per hour night and day. In June it was only 2,871. On Tuesday a brigade of 50 doctors began visits to the tenement houses and poor districts, to give advice and medicine, and enforce some degree of cleanliness. As in previous years, the physicians are supplied with simple remedies for some of the diseases most prevalent among children, and when a less common malady is met with a prescription is written upon one of the blanks furnished by the Health Department. Most respectable apothecaries put up such prescriptions at cost, and any poor person who is unable to pay even the reduced charge can receive the medicine gratuitously by calling at the Health Department. The physicians also carry for distribution pamphlets which contain directions for the care of infants, and for the prevention and cure of sunstroke, each pamphlet being printed both in English and German.

A SERIOUS LOSS.

The sudden death of Major George S. Leland came like a thunder stroke from a clear sky. He had been ill for some time, but no such result was anticipated. He passed away on the beginning of manhood, and will be sadly missed not only in the home, but by thousands of warm personal friends. The attendance at his funeral showed in what estimation he was held. Among those of the "Leland Tribe" (as some call them) who attended were Warren Leland and Charles Leland, uncles, and their families; Horace S. Leland, of Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Simeon Leland and daughter; Warren F. Leland and wife, of Chicago; Warren Leland, jr., Jerome Leland, Lewis Leland, Mrs. William Leland and family, Col. N. B. Wiggins, of Springfield, Ill., and Mrs. Wiggins, the sister of Major Leland. William C. Barrett and family, and J. S. Wheaton and family. There were besides many gentleman of note, and all the hotels of the City and neighborhood were represented.

A WELL KNOWN HOTEL CLOSED.

French's Hotel, which has been kept by father and son since 1810, is at present closed in consequence of the disagreement among the heirs of Col. Richard French in the matter of rent. It is, however, too valuable a house to long shut up. In the meantime there is grief among the "Leeches" and hummers since Lovejoy's caved in, French's has been the only house down town where the tramp could get a moment's rest, and the worn-out settees proved of such patronage the house had its full share. Now the wandering tramp gazes sadly at the darkened door, and goes over to the park in the hope of finding a bench.

SOME NEWSPAPER HOMES.

In glancing over the tax books of certain down-town wards some days ago, I noticed a few items which seem to be of interest to people who take interest (and who does not?) in newspapers. There are six daily papers where the building is owned by the proprietors, viz: *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, *Staats Zeitung*, and *Evening Post*. All except the *Sun* and *Times* occupy first-class building of recent construction. Assuming that the assessors levy an average of one-half the value on real estate, which seems to be the rule, the newspaper property referred to may be set down as worth at least the following sums: *Herald*, $650,000; *Evening Post*, $500,000; *Tribune*, $450,000; *Times*, $485,000; *Staats Zeitung*, $420,000; *Sun*, $154,000. But these figures are far exceeded when we go down around Wall and Broad streets. For instance, the Equitable Life Insurance building in Broadway (adding the 40 per cent. to assessed value) would be over $2,000,000; United Bank, corner Broadway and Wall, $1,880,000; Stock Exchange, Broad street, $1,400,000; Drexel's, Wall and Broad, $1,130,000; Boreel Building, same; and even the Trinity building, on Broadway, which must be 30 years old, $700,000.

NOT ALL THRIFTLESS.

The 25 savings banks in this city have just made their annual reports, and the figures show that some at least of one million and a quarter of people have laid by a little for a rainy day. The amount due depositors is $219 417,50; the number of open accounts is 244,173. This would show an average of $499 to each depositor.

There were 64,121 accounts opened during the last six months against 43,070 closed. The deposits received during the last six months aggregated $38,587,840.30, and the withdrawals $32,147,261.27.

The Kings County savings banks, 14 in all, have 179,955 open accounts, on which there is due $68,445,187.14.

THE TIME BALL.

Strangers who happen to be on Broadway anywhere near the Western Union Building, a little before noon, must be surprised to find a sudden stopping of the great portion of men who are usually most in a hurry, a quick pulling out of watches, and a fixed gaze at a certain point in the sky. These good people wait for dropping of the time ball, and nothing less than a case of life and death would disturb them until that event happens. Five minutes before 12 the ball is seen slowly ascending the mast, and at exactly noon, New York time, it rapidly falls. Then the watches are pocketed, difference if any having been noted, and the crowd moves on. To people in the country this nervousness about the exact time doubtless seems strange if not foolish; but the New Yorker who does not know the exact minute is simply wretched. There is nothing slow and easy here. It is all bustle, bustle, hurry and rush. By and by we are to have dials showing the true time in other Cities abroad and at home, as is now shown in London.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The succulent banana seems to be the favorite fruit just now, and enormous quantities are imported, mostly from Aspinwall.

There was a garden party in Brooklyn the other night of about 150 persons, of whom no less than 40 were Chinese.

Aaron C. Burr, who died in this City a few days ago, was an adopted son of, and the last family relic of Vice Pres. Aaron Burr.

The number of pieces sent from and through the New York Postoffice to other offices last year was 504,360,488, the number of pieces delivered in this City being 196,519,081. That is, more than twice as much of the matter handled by Postmaster Pearson's force of 1,131 men went into the hands of people living out of New York as into the hands of New Yorkers.

During the year there were 42,732 transactions in the money order department of our Postoffice, involving more than $63,000,000, an increase over the previous year of about $12,000,000.

Men come strangely to their end sometimes, as was learned in an inquest on John Strehl yesterday, whereby it appeared that a horse in Winter's brewery stables, in switching his tail, hit Strehl in the eyes. Strehl seized a wagon rung and beat the horse. The animal in retreating, kicked him in the abdomen, fatally injuring him.

Among recent immigrants at Castle Garden, were two children aged eight and six years—boy and girl—who had come without parent or guardian. A tag was affixed to the back of each bearing the inscription: "Forwarded by the National Steamship Line for Mrs. Julia Grindley, No. 5, McDonald-court, between Race and Vine streets, Philadelphia." They were put in charge of the conductor of a Philadelphia train, and safely reached their mother.

ZENO.

BOILER EXPLOSION

On a Mississippi Steamer, Near Hickman, Ky.

Twenty four Killed. Forty-eight Wounded, and Eighteen Missing.

HICKMAN, Ky., Aug. 7.—The steamer Golddust exploded her boilers at 5, just after leaving Hickman. Forty-seven persons were scalded and 17 missing. The boat was landed in the eddy just above town and through the exertions of citizens, the cabin passengers, officers and a part of the crowd of deck passengers were taken ashore and removed to the hotels and residences. Twenty-four of the injured were lying in Holcomb's dry goods store at one time, where they received every attention before being removed to more comfortable places. With that sympathy and generosity for which the citizens of Hickman are noted, they have done and are doing all they can for the sufferers.

The following is a list of the injured: Capt. John T. McCord, slightly scalded; F. S. Gray, pilot; Sol Price, first mate; John Langois, second clerk; William Ingram, third clerk; William Travis, barkeeper; Pat Daniels, cabin watchman; J. O'Neal, deck hand; Tom Beck, deck-sweeper; Dock Phillips, porter; Jim, second porter; two pantrymen, two roustabouts, three firemen and second barber, 10 deck passengers, and Mrs. Thompson, a cabin passenger, are severely scalded. D. Dunham, second mate; P. Detriek, clerk; Jack Monahan, sailor; James Nickols, baker; the third cook, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Blank and Mrs. Blank, slightly scalded.

One cabin passenger, one deck passenger, one fireman, two coal passers, eight roustabouts, four cabin boys and James Lanehon, the first cook, are missing. The boat took fire, and burnt to the water's edge and sunk. The books and safe and baggage were lost.

B. G. Ingraham, Wm. Travis, Pat (the cabin watchman), P. P. Coleman, a deck passenger, and John Joy, a roustabout, have died.

The exact number of killed and wounded is not known, but it is estimated at 24 killed and 48 wounded, in addition, to 18 missing.

The following have died from their wounds since the accident: Billy Ingram, third clerk; John Lytle, second pantry man; Wm. Traverse, barkeeper; Peter Winter, second porter; Jim Jerry, captain of the watch; Walter Howard, roustabout; Charley Williams, second barber; Manuel Victor, deck passenger.

The names of the missing are not known, as the books were lost.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The "Golddust" was built in 1878, by Capt. E. W. Gould, at a cost of $50,000. She was purchased a year later by the Anchor Line, and was valued at the time of the disaster at $35,000. The company carries no insurance; she is, therefore, a total loss.

"BLUE" LAWS

In Connecticut—Peter Crow's Pitiable Plight.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7.—The village of Montville, seven miles from this city, and a place of some 1,000 inhabitants, is in a fever of excitement over a recent sensation there. It see ms that one Peter Crow, about 40 years old, whose character has always been considered good until recently, has been in the habit of visiting two oldern maidens, Julia and Estella Fellows, with matrimonial views and less confidence than some of the thoughtful neighbors considered advisable. Consequently the tongue of scandal linked the name of Crow and Fellows together in a rather disagreeable connection. On Thursday, July 27, Mrs. Crow died. She was buried on Saturday. On the Monday following, the gay Peter paid a long visit to the Fellows residence, and on Tuesday Miss Estelle returned the call, and communed with Peter at his cottage for several hours. This again set the tongues of the gossips revolving on their pivots. On Friday, however, the village was set agog by the sight of Peter and Estelle returning from a drive to Norwich, eight miles away, where they had been wedded, just six days after the burial of Mrs. Crow No. 1. On Friday night about 25 of the indignant neighbors met in a sequestered spot, donned disguises, and marched to the Crow cottage. Arriving they knocked for admittance, which being refused, they forced the door, and dragged Crow from his bridal nest. Taking him across the road into an open field, they liberally ladled him with pitch, emptied two of his own feather beds over him, and after rolling him around in the plunge for a few minutes, returned the helpless bridegroom to his anxious Estelle, and dispersed to their homes. Peter Crow is an Irishman of some property, and the Fellows sisters are highly connected in Montville and Hartford.

CROP REPORTS.

The Prospect in Minnesota and Dakota for Wheat, Corn and Barley.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 7.—Wheat throughout Minnesota is nearly ready for harvest. The cutting in Southern Minnesota will generally begin next week, and in northern counties and Dakota next week. The weather for the week past has been favorably cool, clear and dry until within the last two days, which were then extremely warm. Yesterday was the hottest of the season, so far. It is feared the hot weather, following the wet days of a week ago, whose moisture still remains in the soil, may cause rust and blight in some backward fields where the grain is not yet out of the milky stage. It is believed, however, that most of the crop is beyond reach of injury of this sort. Up to Saturday reports from all parts of the State are generally favorable. There are reports of local damages by rust, blight and chinch bugs in several large wheat growing counties of Southern Minnesota, and in some low grades of the Red River Valley, where there has been too much rain, but no general injury over wide areas. The estimates of yield per acre sown are from 10 to 18 bushels in southern counties and from 12 to 15 in northern counties.

In Dakota, the estimated general average is about 15 bushels, which, with 240,000 acres reported by the Commissioner of Statistics, will give an average crop of about 35,000,000 bushels. The crop of North Dakota is estimated at about 15,000,000 bushels, or nearly double that of last year. This is accounted for by the large amount of new wheat land brought under the plow in the northern part of Red River Valley, and on the James River and Missouri slope.

The barley harvest is now in progress in Southern Minnesota, and will generally begin in northern counties this week, the crop turning out well and a largely increased yield is expected. Corn is gaining rapidly under the influence of the warm weather, and promises an average crop, in spite of the early set-back.

The Walking Match.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The six days' walk for the championship diamond belt terminated at 10 o'clock to night, two hours before the allotted time. Hart, who completed 500 miles at noon, retired from the track at the end of his 527th mile, Noremac completed his 505 miles, Harriman 500, and Campana 360. Eight thousand people saw the finish, but the aggregate attendance during the week has been very slender, and as the admission was only 15 cents, the share of the gate money awarded to those who finished 500 miles will be a mere trifle. The score at the end of the match was: Hart, 527 miles; Noremac, 503 miles; Harriman, 500 miles; Campana, 360 miles.

Yellow Fever.

MATAMORAS, Aug. 8.—Seven additional deaths from yellow fever. The number of new cases is not made public.

BROWNSVILLE, Aug. 8.—Yellow fever has attacked Point Isabel, and other notable citizens. The citizens object to the doctors visiting Matamoras, and they are returning.

The Population of Des Moines, Ia.

DES MOINES, Aug. 7.—The City directory just published, gives 8,164 families. In 1880 the directory gave 6,448 names, and the United States census of that year gave a population of 22,480 or an average of 3½ to a name. On this basis the population now would be 30,794, an increase in two years of 8,200.

Balloonist Drowned.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Saturday afternoon a young man connected with the United States Circus made a balloon ascension, started on a trapeze bar. The balloon alighted in the Ohio River, and the balloonist was drowned. He was a native of England, name not given.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

The conference report on the bill for the sale of part of the Omaha reservation in Nebraska was concurred in.

Sen. Windom, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported House bill for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Persia and authorizing the appointment of a Consul General to that country at a salary of $5,000. Passed.

The House bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion was passed, so amended as to exclude from its benefits those who served less than 15 months, or who intentionally deserted.

The Tax Reduction bill was then taken up, but was temporarily laid aside to enable Slater to call up the conference report on the Indian Creek Orphan Fund bill. The principal point in the controversy on the Indian bill was the item of $100,000 for the support of loyal refugees of the tribe which the Senate had voted to have charged against the Creek fund and as to which the Conference reported the money shall be paid by the United States directly, and nothing in the act shall prevent the latter from being reimbursed hereafter for the same by the Creek Nation. The report, after discussion, was adopted.

Debate on the Tax Reduction bill was resumed, the question being upon Harris' amendment providing for the reduction of 10 per cent., after January 1st, 1883, and an additional 10 per cent., after January 1st, 1884, upon import duties.

Sen. Morgan began speaking, but had made little progress, when Sen. Pendleton called attention to the absence of a quorum and moved to adjourn. The roll was called upon suggestion of Sen. Conger, when 35 Senators responded, or three less than a quorum. A number of these stated they were paired with members who had recently left the Chamber, believing no vote would be taken. Sen. Hoar was named among the absentees.

Sen. Morgan said he was in the habit of speaking to empty benches in the Senate and desired to proceed with his remarks, but objection was made. Several motions to adjourn were lost, and the fact being obvious a quorum could not be secured, Sen. Morrill consented to adjourn.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment providing it shall take two-thirds of the members of each House to pass a bill over the President's veto instead of two-thirds of the members voting as at present. Referred.

Mr. Robeson presented the Conference report upon the Naval Appropriation bill, stating agreements were being reached on all points of dispute, except that relative to closing the navy yard. The report was agreed to and further conference ordered. The Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill.

Matters ran very smoothly, amendments being concurred in, or non-concurred in, according to the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations, until the clause relative to the National Board of Health was reached. The Senate amendments increased the amount to $78,000 of the appropriation made for that body.

Messrs. Dunn, Reagan and Manning advocated concurrence.

Mr. Butterworth argued in favor of rejection. The Senate amendment was finally non-concurred in. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in concurring or non-concurring in Senate amendments. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the amendments were all disposed of and the bill sent to the Senate.

Mr. Hiscock moved to adjourn.

The Speaker stated if the House remained in session a few minutes longer the Legislative bill could be enrolled, and the motion was withdrawn.

The House disagreed to the amendment to the Senate bill providing for printing the agricultural report for 1881, and a conference was ordered.

The House took a recess for half an hour and when the Legislative bill was signed by the Speaker.

Messrs. Hiscock, Butterworth and Blackburn were appointed conferees on the Sundry Civil bill.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug 5

Conferees on the Naval appropriation bill reported agreement. The report was accepted and the bill passed.

House bill paying employes of Government contractors on Fox river improvement in Wisconsin $7,135, was passed.

The tax bill was laid aside informally, and the knit goods bill was taken up.

Sen. Miller, of New York, addressed the Senate.

The Senate receded from its amendment to the deficiency bill concerning the mileage of Senators for the special session.

Sen. Bayard then submitted a joint resolution appropriating $83,000 for pay of mileage of Senators who attended the session convened October 19, 1881. Passed by a unanimous vote.

Sen. Bayard advocated an amendment to the bill, which he desired to continue in force until a general reformation of the tariff could be made, increasing the duty on woolen manufactures from 35 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, and fixing the tariff on wools at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Committee amendments were nonconcurred in.

Mr. Bayard's amendment was voted down, yeas 23, nays 29, a party vote, except Mr. Voorhees voted "no" with the Republicans. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, also voted "no."

Mr. Harris moved to substitute for the bill a provision fixing the duty on imported wool at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected without discussion—yeas 12, nays 35. All affirmative votes came from the Democratic side.

Mr. Bayard desired to have an expression of the sense of the Senate as to whether the range of tariff duties shall exceed 60 per cent *ad valorem*. He offered an amendment limiting the duty accordingly upon merchandise described in the bill.

At this point Sen. Anthony, from the conference on the bill for the publication of the Agricultural Report, reported an agreement by which the Senate amendment is retained in the bill. This contemplates the printing of 300,000 copies. The report was adopted.

The pending amendment of Sen. Bayard was voted down—yeas 29, nays 28. Sens. Voorhees, Mahone and Brown voted no with the Republicans.

Sen. Vest offered an amendment placing salt in bulk or in bags, sacks or other packages, upon the free list. Rejected—21 to 36. Sens. Mahone and Brown voted no with the Republicans.

Sen. Vest then offered an amendment providing that the duty on flannels and blankets shall not exceed 50 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected—21 to 36. The vote was identical with the preceding one.

In offering amendments, the Republican side refrained from debate, in order to facilitate the passage of the measure, and steadily voted against any change which would necessitate a return of the measure to the House. The bill finally passed without any amendment, and as it came from the House—yeas 36, nays 15.

Aldrich,	Dawes,	McMillan
Allison,	Ferry,	Mahone
Anthony,	Gorham,	Miller (Cal.)
Bayard,	Hale,	Morrill,
Blair,	Harrison,	Pendleton,
Brown,	Hawley,	Platt,
Cameron (Pa.)	Hoar,	Rollins,
Cameron (Wis.)	Ingalls,	Saunders,
Chilcott,	Jonas,	Sawyer,
Conger,	Jones (Nev.)	Sewell,
Davis (Ill.)	Logan,	Sherman,
Davis (W. Va.)	McDill,	Windom—36.
	NAYS.	
Butler,	George,	Pugh,
Call,	Hampton,	Saulsbury
Cockrell,	Harris,	Vest,
Coke,	Maxey,	Walker,
Farley,	Morgan,	Williams—15.

Pairs were announced between Messrs. Frye, Miller (of New York), Plumb and Kellogg in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Johnston, Groome, Jackson and Lamar, absent.

Before the vote was taken on the passage of the bill, considerable criticism was indulged in by its opponents, based upon the fact that the section of the Revised Statutes proposed to be corrected was erroneously stated in consequence of an accidental omission of some figures of the number. The Senate Committee had supplied the omission, but, all their amendments having been rejected, the number of the section was set forth as "25" instead of "2504."

Mr. Morrill said he was willing to take the risk and leave the matter to the interpretation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Sens. Cockrell and Morgan complained that, unless amended in this respect, the act would be a fraud upon its face.

A motion to amend was rejected, and the bill passed.

The title, which stated the number correctly, was then agreed to.

The Tax Reduction bill then came up as unfinished business, but was laid aside informally, and the House bill extending fees of certain officers over the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona was passed.

Recess was taken until 8 o'clock, in order that the conferanes report on the Sundry Civil bill might be presented.

At the evening session Logan, from the conference on the bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion, reported agreement. Agreed to, and the Senate considered the annual House Post route bill. Passed.

Sen. Allison presented the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill.

After a long debate the report was adopted without division, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendment to the joint resolution for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Persia was concurred in.

The concurrent resolution granting the use of the rotunda and adjacent rooms in the capitol to the Garfield Monument Committee, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, from the 25th of November to the 3d of December, to hold a bazar and reception, the object being to aid in the erection in Washington of a statue to the memory of the late Pres. Garfield, was agreed to.

The Senate amendment to the bill amending the statues relating to steam vessels, were agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

A joint resolution was passed instructing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a Court of Inquiry to investigate the loss of the Jeannette.

A joint resolution providing for a joint select committee of three Senators and six Representatives, to inquire into the condition and wants of the American ship building and ship-owning interest, was passed.

A conference report on the Naval Bill was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report upon the power of the House to compel Shipherd to answer certain questions which he had declined to answer, and to produce certain evidence. The report was referred to the House calendar.

It says if copies of correspondence and papers and other evidence referred to, related to the private affairs of his company or counsel, it is respectfully suggested this committee has not authority to punish witness for contempt for refusing to produce them.

The report then reviews the facts of the Kilbourne case, and quotes a decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in that case, and continues: "Under a decision of the Supreme Court the facts of this case (the Shipherd case), gives jurisdiction in this matter only with a view to the impeachment of some one of the officers named. The deaths of Gens. Hurlbut and Kilpatrick prevented any impeachment proceedings as to them. The fact that Blaine is not an officer of the United States is believed to bar any attempt at impeachment. Blair is not a member of the House of Representatives, and it has no jurisdiction over any supposed conduct of his. So it would seem a demand for the Shipherd papers degenerated into an inquiry into the private affairs of a citizen. If this is true we cannot demand his papers nor compel him to answer questions. Believing that the facts now existing make it improper to demand shipherd's papers, we respectfully recommend that Shipherd be discharged, and his examination be proceeded with no further."

Recess.

After recess nothing was done until Mr. Hiscock, one of the conferees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, moved the House take a recess until 8 o'clock, stating at that time an agreement would probably have been arrived at. Pending recess the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a report of the Secretary of State respecting the cases of American citizens under arrest in Ireland. Referred.

The Secretary of State says the only persons referred to as American citizens, still imprisoned in Ireland, are Mahoney, McSweeney, Slattery and Gannon; that McSweeney and Slattery produced regular certificates of naturalization, Gannon established his claim to American birth, and Mahoney was irregularly naturalized on the ground of services in the army. The report further states that it appears, by a note from Minister Lowell, that Her Majesty's Government does not entertain at present any intention of bringing these persons to trial, but it has offered them a discharge on condition that they leave Ireland for America, which was refused.

Mr. Lowell has again been instructed to urge a speedy trial of the prisoners.

Recess until 8.

At the evening session Mr. Calkins submitted the conference report on the bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion. Agreed to. The bill as agreed to extends its provisions to technical deserters, who served more than six months in the army.

Mr. Hiscock presented the conference report upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. He stated simply that the Senate amendments had been reduced by the Conference Committee to the amount of $958,000.

After debate the conference report was agreed to, and thus the last general appropriation bill was disposed of by the House.

The Senate bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Recess for 30 minutes.

After several recesses during the evening, the House at 12:30 A. M., took a further recess until Monday at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

The following bills passed: House bill pensioning the widow of the late Brig. Gen. Ramsey; House bill repealing the section of the revised statutes which imposes export tax on tobacco; the Senate joint resolution allowing per diem employes of the Senate an extra month's pay.

The House joint resolution appropriating $60,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for fees of United States District Attorneys the last fiscal year, passed. The House resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a Court of Inquiry to investigate as to the loss of the steamer Jeannette and the death of Lieut. Commander DeLong, passed. The House joint resolution for a joint select committee upon American ship building and ship owning interests, passed by 40 to 13.

The House bill passed for a railway bridge across the Mississippi at or near the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, Iowa.

Sen. Plumb offered a concurrent resolution for adjournment sine die to-day at 5 o'clock. He asserted that the responsibility for the extension of the present session was chargeable solely to dilatoriness in the House in maturing appropriation bills.

Sen. Morrill objected to the present consideration of the resolution, in order, as he stated, to have it lie over for one day under the rule.

Sen. Cameron (Pa.) then moved an executive session, but yielded temporarily to Morrill. He appealed to the other side to allow the Tax bill to come up and either be voted upon without further debate or at a time fixed.

Sen. Brown offered a resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to John F. Slater, of Connecticut, for his donation of $1,000,000 to the cause of education in the South. Referred.

Sen Blair, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, called up a resolution directing the investigation during the recess into the labor strikes. This is to be made by the Committee on Education and Labor and is to include the subjects in relation between capital and labor, wages and hours of labor, condition of laboring classes in the United States, and their relative condition and wages as compared with similar classes abroad, with the causes and agencies producing strikes. The committee is to recommend legislation to remove or modify such causes, and to provide against their recurrence, and is empowered to send for persons and papers, administer oath, and visit, by sub committees, the different parts of the country. The resolution was adopted with an amendment offered by Sen. George directing inquiry into the division between labor and capital of their joint productions in the United States.

The Nicaragua ship canal is made a special order for the second Monday in December.

Sen. Halliday's bill was made the order for the second Tuesday in December.

The House amendment to the bill for printing the agricultural report was concurred in.

Shortly after one a vote was taken on the pending motion of Sen. Cameron, for an executive session, Morrill meanwhile insisting upon the consideration of the tax bill. The motion prevailed.

When the doors reopened the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House concurrent resolution for a final adjournment Saturday, August 5. Sen. Cameron (Wis.) moved an amendment fixing the hour of adjournment at 11 P. M. to-day (Monday).

Sen. Saulsbury inquired of Sen. Morrill if he intended to call up the Tax bill, and received an affirmative answer.

Sen Sherman said he would never vote to adjourn until the Tax bill was voted upon.

Sen. Beck said the Tax bill, as proposed, was only a mean attempt to take the bill from the Senate, when it was well known the House had not a quorum. The amendment was lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock. The Senate amendments to the supplemental post route bill were concurred in.

Saturday's session then adjourned, the vote on adjournment showing the presence of only 199 members, and the session of Monday opened.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) reported a resolution appropriating $5,900 to enable a select committee of nine members to examine into the work now in progress for the improvement of the Mississippi river below Cairo and the method employed in making such improvement. The committee will be also authorized to inquire into all matters pertaining to the outlet and jetty systems and report the result of the inquiries at the next session. Adopted.

Under the call of the States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Robeson—To reduce taxation. This bill is identical with the bill as it now stands in the Senate, except that it does not provide for the polariscope.

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.)—To abolish the licenses on commercial travelers.

Mr. Robeson moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the bill just introduced by him to reduce taxation.

Mr. Mills demanded a second, but only 59 voted in the affirmative and 8 in the negative.

Messrs. Ellis and Cox raised the point of no quorum.

Finally Robeson withdrew the bill, saying he had made an honest endeavor to reduce taxation. (Derisive laughter on the Democratic side, and suggestions that the word "honest" be withdrawn.) The House then took a recess for two hours.

After recess the Speaker announced the appointment of Burrows (Mich.), Butterworth, Robinson (Mass.), Hazelton, Hiscock, Thomas, Carlisle, Holman and Ellis members of a select committee to investigate the methods of improvement of the Mississippi River.

The House then took another recess until 8 o'clock. Hiscock, who made the motion, saying the chances were even that Congress would adjourn to-night.

As soon as the House reassembled Hiscock (N. Y.) moved to adj

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will bear.

Home Talks.

The large number of invalids among American women, especially those living in the country, has caused a great deal of alarm among the thinking class who are looking forward into the future. So many there are to whom existence has long since ceased to be anything but a burden, who look forward to nothing but weary years of struggling with the duties of each day, utterly unable to perform them properly or to find any pleasure in what should be a delight who feel that nothing but death can bring them relief from a hopeless suffering that the very thought grows appalling.

In the near future we intend to give the HOUSEHOLD a series of papers upon Physical Education, which we hope may be the means of helping many to regain lost health and youth. There is rarely such a thing as being an invalid and not growing old in feelings and appearance much faster than the passing years will warrant. And beyond all, there is no possibility of living a happy, cheerful, magnetic life with nerve, exhausted and therefore irritable, and strength only sufficient to creep through the miserable days and restless nights.

Apropos of this subject comes a letter from a valued correspondent, which we place before THE HOUSEHOLD readers with pleasure because of its valuable suggestions. It is entitled "Health" and will be found in the miscellaneous columns.—ED.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Fans.—Just at present a sort of fan craze rages in the fashionable world and they are found of every imaginable shape, size and fancy. A very pretty one can be made without great expense as follows: Get a pasteboard fan with a light pretty bamboo handle. Then take some of the pretty soft laces about two inches wide and sew it on in overlapping rows beginning at the edge and letting the first row fall a little over it. Where the last row is drawn together place a small bunch of flowers, or a bow of ribbon. Both sides should be made alike with the exception of the color of the flowers or ribbon.

Aprons.—These have becom a favorite article of wear this Summer for moraing at home, or for tennis playing. A very pretty one is made of Madras muslin, lined with rose-colored Surah silk and trimmed with lace and small rose-colored satin bows. They may also be made of cream-colored linen, embroidered across the bottom with crewels and wash silks, or with a pattern in the left-hand corner and the same, much smaller, upon the pocket. In fact, every device of fancy may be brought to bear upon these dainty articles of apparel.—ED.

Preserving Ferns.—A writer in *Outing* gives the following description of the method of gathering and pressing these beautiful ornaments:

In gathering, take a long basket and line the bottom and sides thickly with fresh leaves or ferns, and cover in the same way when the collection is complete. This is to prevent their wilting. If carried in the hand even a few minutes they may be spoiled. Press immediately, or place in the cellar until ready to do so. If wilted they may be freshened by entirely immersing in water, but it is likely to injure the color. If they are wet, dry before pressing.

July and August is the most favorable time for gathering, as they are then at their best. In pressing, the indispensable requisites to a good result are a sufficient quantity of paper, a perfectly even pressure and a proper degree of weight. The paper should be of a soft, porous nature, and unglazed. Blotting paper is considered best, but newspapers will do very well. Books are most convenient if they can be found of sufficient size and unglazed. If paper is used, fold it to the desired size, and be careful to make the edges perfectly even. Place the first paper upon a level surface, then a layer of ferns, face down, then about 15 sheets of paper, and so continue till the package is completed. Cover with a smooth bit of board of the same size and place a heavy weight upon it, rocking it in every direction until the ferns are perfectly smooth. Remove the heavy weight and substitute one of perhaps 10 or 12 pounds. Be sure that the pressure is exactly equal, for if the package tilts in the least the ferns will be spoiled. If the weight is too heavy or too little paper is used, they will turn brown; if the weight is not heavy enough they will be rough, and if there is any irequality they will be smooth in some places and rough in others. Three or four weeks will be required for the drying unless they are changed to fresh papers. If this is done they must not be exposed to the air a moment or they will curl past recovery. If perfectly dry they will remain smooth. A hot iron is sometimes used, but is injurious. Florists advertise ferns as "paper pressed." For transportation lay them between two pieces of pasteboard and tie tightly, making a flat package. These directions apply to the pressing of all ferns. They may be thought unnecessarily minute, but any deviation from this extreme care will result in imperfection, and one likes perfection even in small things.

The only fault of ferns is their tendency to curl from changes of atmosphere. This may be remedied, in a great measure at least, by waxing after they are dried. This is a process of some difficulty. Lay the fern face down upon the paper; rub a bit of yellow beeswax over the face of a flat-iron just warm enough to melt it; pass this very quickly over the fern. Of course the wax must be made to cover it. If the iron is too hot, or if the movement is not sufficiently rapid, the fern will adhere to the iron.

Methods of arrangement are so numerous and familiar that it is hardly needful to mention them. A handful in a fern glass is always desirable, and for those who lack pictures something very pretty may be made in that shape from ferns and Autumn leaves. Requisites, a picture frame with glass and some black fabric for background, or white paper may be used if preferred. Cut the background to fit and lay it upon the board; arrange upon it a group of ferns as if growing; scatter Autumn leaves over the unoccupied places as if they were dropping; lay the glass over and carefully place in the frame; fasten the board to the back with brads or tacks, about two inches apart, that the pressure may be firm. If the ferns and leaves slip, place layers of paper between the background and board. The pressure of the glass will hold them in place without gumming. The design can, of course, be varied according to taste.

Correspondence.

HEALTH.—In correspondence with THE HOUSEHOLD members and Home Departments of several other journals, I receive so many appeals from invalid ladies that it is a source of constant remark. The oft repeated question, "what is to become of American women in a few generations?" seems to arise again and with added force and interest. So many can do fancy work to sell, if they can find purchasers, and thus add to the income and comfort of their homes, and *nothing else* can they do. I cannot aid you in disposing of any description of fancy work, nor do I make anything to sell, or do fancy work for any one, as I am sometimes asked to do. I would like to talk with some of these "useless ones" that spend their days in weakness and pain, slowly and wearily passing from couch to easy chair, debarred from all the active pleasures and employments of life. Nearly every one of these sufferers are afflicted with one of a large class of diseases, known as female weakness, and sometimes a complication of several weaknesses renders the poor lady a burden to herself and family. The mind in many cases exerts a powerful influence over the body and both seem to sink into a certain groove, as it were, of useless, aimless inactivity. The writer was once for many months in that same "groove," from that same cause, and after several long journeys in search of health, as many long doctors' bills and numberless experiments as I called everybody's suggestions, I discarded all, even my physician, when, I heard him say that I "was a nervous, weakly woman, and would never be of any use to myself or family." This aroused my strength of mind, and, must I say it, anger. Why did he prescribe, and visit, and present large bills, if I was a hopeless invalid. I would get well and show him his ignorance, and I succeeded in a few months time. I adopted a system of bathing in tepid water, outdoor exercise (gradual at first) healthy diet, and conformity to all known rules of health. A bath of alcohol, water and salt made into a liniment for the hips and back was very beneficial in relieving the pain, and a corset fitted over the hips furnished very efficient external support. It was home-made of cloth with darts in the small of the back and front and gave a gradual pressure upward to support the whole body, from the hips to the waist, as the ligatures and muscles of the whole system were relaxed and weakened and unable to support the weight of the internal organs, causing a bearing down sensation, with the heavy dragging pain, that so many are familiar with. I used a strengthening bitters made of very powerful vegetable tonic, particularly adapted to restore the nerves and build up the system anew. A simple home treatment for local support raised me from my easy chair to my feet at once and I commenced gradually to attend to my household affairs, able in a few weeks to make cake and do light work of many kinds. I can not for obvious reasons, describe this "home treatment" but will aid any sufferer by explaining it by letter, if addressed envelops be sent to return explanation in, and suggestions. In this way you will be aided to regain your health, and I sincerely hope you will persist in this course a few weeks, and find it as beneficial as it has proved in every case where faithfully and persistently followed. That this may prove of use to many suffering ones is the sincere wish of your friend.—L. RANSOM, Randall Road, Niag. Co., N. Y.

"JOHN" AND "ELMER."—Looking over THE HOUSEHOLD to-day, I found some "Interesting Questions" by "Elmer" that I would like to answer. To begin with "John's" case, I think he and Bessie are both wrong. She should allow him more privileges than she does a mere acquaintance, and he should claim them if she doesn't. She would like him better, I dare say, if he took a kiss without the formality of asking—not too suddenly, but letting the conversation lead up to it as it were, and then putting it in as a sort of punctuation mark. A little verse in a scrap book I was reading to-day is appropriate here.

"He snatched from my lips a soft kiss,
I tried at a frown—'twas a smile.
For, ah! the sly rogue, he knew this,
Had he asked it, I must have said "No."
This "asking" in love's a mistake,
It puts one in mind to refuse;
'Tis best not to ask, but to take,
For it saves one the need to say "No."

Letting the poet answer "John," I will pass on to the personal part of "Elmer's letter." In the next column of the same issue that contained his letter "Elmer" can find good advice "be candid, be earnest, be truthful and select the daughter of a truly good and noble mother. Never marry but for love, and be sure what you love is lovely."

Please allow for my inexperience, when I remark that I have nearly always found that uneducated, uncultivated women, without much mind or brain, and possessing an almost perfect physique, are usually the happiest wives. How it is with their husbands, I don't know. That one of "Elmer's" friend, who is happy, has a wife such as I should think the average girl would make. Any woman would prefer her husband and his comfort above her lace curtains, if she were worth two thoughts from any sensible man. Perhaps his thoughtfulness for her, as evinced by his kindness in carrying her fruits, flowers and books, were the beginning of her thoughtfulness for him and his comfort. Some men never think of giving their wives even the scant recompense of a "thank you" for any amount of trouble let alone a present of any kind. Find more husbands like your friend, and I will warrant their wives will be as nice as his.

Then, among your friends, do you not know more than three husbands who are to blame for the lack of happiness in their house? Very few women are untidy in their habits like the wife he speaks of, as compared to the men. Nearly all men throw things into the first convenient corner, hang their hats on the floor, leave their boots before the stove and drop other articles of clothing anywhere, never thinking of the tired little wife, who goes about after him, putting his hat on the rack, his boots in the closet, and taking care of collars, cuffs, scarfs and the various "component parts of a well-dressed man.

I would farther refer "Elmer" to Ingersoll (of whom I am an ardent admirer) in his lecture on "The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," the department about "women" containing something worth his while to read.

I think very few men are like his second example, too neat to be agreeable, but many men are tyrants in their homes. —BRITSMARTE, Seymour, Wisconsin.

FROM LOYAL DAUGHTER.—Judging from letters of recent date, the conclusions are that our family is not entirely a happy one, for while many are basking in the sunlight of home and happiness, with anticipations of a brighter future, others are upon the torture rack or walking in the fiery furnace, made seven times hotter by the utter indifference and perfidy of those with whom they have to dwell. To those who have unfaithful husbands, uncongenial wives, ungrateful step children and domineering mothers-in-law, I offer my sincere sympathy, and would ask them if in their hours of bitter anguish they have realized that "there is a place where Jesus sheds the oil of gladness on our heads." Blessed thought! That there is such a refuge for the tempest-tossed souls of earth.

As sketches of private life are not out of order, I have been reviewing the past year (assisted by the familiar pages of my journal) and I find that it has been an unusually quiet and restful one. No sickness nor death have entered the households of those I love, no heart-crushing grief has come to me, but I have been sailing calmly, smoothly on, anticipating an increasing happiness until the perfect day. But if storms should arise and spend their fury upon my frail bark, methinks I am storing away life preservers enough to keep my head above the waves, ever remembering that the sun will saine by and by.

"Monroy" I extend to you my hand and would like to have our acquaintance extended also. I live in the same Congressional District that you do and perhaps you are acquainted with our Congressional candidates, and if you are, tell me do you think that a man, who for the sake of revenge would thwart the interests of his party and sully his own reputation, would prove a model representative?

"Silver Lock," if it is the privilege of those who have passed away to note our goings to and fro, methinks they would entreat us to select other friends, if by so doing, it would augment our happiness. Nothing disrespectful in any gentleman or lady uniting with a second partner, for it would be loving the lost ones no less by making others happy.—LOYAL DAUGHTER.

MATRIMONIAL ROCKS.—"Elmer," you seem a well-disposed young fellow, and show your good sense by a desire to learn. You evidently desire a good wife, and I hope you will get one. You will perceive, "Elmer," that a great deal of stress is lsid on the conduct of wives, and that they are usually blamed if their married life does not prove happy. But did it never occur to you that possibly the fault rested with the husband as well? You want some one to tell you how to know whether a good girl has a bad temper or not, and add that they are all pleasant enough before marriage. Now, my friend, you would have shown deeper penetration had you asked how to keep a wife good tempered, for since you admit that the girls are pleasant before marriage, there must be something in married life that spoils their tempers.

Now, "Elmer," I propose to tell you how to keep your wife good-tempered by pointing out a few of the rocks on which you might strike in your voyage on the ocean of married life. I hope you read "J. T. M.'s" letter in the same issue of the BLADE with yours. It is a most excellent letter, and if you have not read it, please do so now. You will notice that he says, "Never marry for any other motive than that of love, and be sure that your love is lovely." Now, that last clause means a great deal; perhaps you do not comprehend how much.

The very first rock you come to is this one of love. Every true woman loves her lover with a true spiritual love—please mark my words, for there are different kinds and degrees of love. To her he is something a little less than an angel. However matter of fact she may be; however accustomed to take a common sense view of things, she cannot see him as she sees other men. When such a woman marries an ordinary man, the very first thing, perhaps, that she discovers in the intimacy of married life, is that her idol is nothing but clay. Very likely she finds that his love for her is sensuous or lustful, and her own is turned to disgust. So never marry any woman until you can give her the highest, purest love you are capable of giving. But a woman will still love the clay if he but respects her person and individuality.

The next rock is ungentlemanly conduct. While a man may have treated his sweetheart as a true gentleman should, he thinks, he can say and do what he pleases before his wife, and perhaps swears and indulges in ribald conversation. If he cares for his wife's love let him be careful here, for no woman can love a man whom she does not respect, and no pure woman could respect a man very highly who stoops to such vulgarity.

Don't ask any woman to marry you unless you are quite sure that you love her well enough just as she is, or if you want her different try and make her so before you marry her. If you want a woman modelled after your mother take a little girl and have your mother bring her up for you, but for your mother's sake, if nothing more, don't be forever telling your wife that "mother does so and so, and you wish she would too." She will naturally wonder why you didn't stay with your mother.

Come, now, confess—would you like to have your wife tell you that her father did so and so? And don't find fault with your wife, whatever she does. If your happiness depends on food and drink, just marry a cook; or if it depends on having your shirts and collars laundried in the most approved style, why just marry a Chinese laundryman—unless you can afford to send them to a laundry. But if you want some one for a companion, some one to love you to distraction, some one of whom you will be proud to say, "This is my wife," then marry a lovely girl, and be the best she can give you and be satisfied. If you keep her love and will have patience, she will do anything you wish; blister her hands in washing and ironing just for the sake of the kisses you give her; burn her fingers and her face learning to cook, and feel repaid if you whisper that she is the sweetest little wife in the world.

There is one more rock which I will mention, and that is—I do not know just what name to give it—coldness, indifference does not express my meaning. Undemonstrativeness is the best word I can think of. Never allow yourself to get so interested in business or anything else that you forget to make love to your wife. Make her sure that you love, not expect her to take it for granted, and rest assured that so long as you make yourself lovely to her you need have no fear that she will make you unhappy. If husbands would cease expecting their wives to make them happy, and would devote themselves to making their wives happy, we should hear very little about unhappy marriages.—THE WIFE OF A GOOD HUSBAND.

INTERESTED IN IT.—That 'Interesting Story" of Minnie's, in the BLADE of July 6, had the effect of arousing a peculiar admiration in me, not, however, because I advocate a marriage contract "unsight unseen," but because I am an admirer of a lady about 10 years my junior, and was glad to learn that there could be happiness in a wedded life though there existed a difference in age. Now, I am not one who has been isolated from society, but have enjoyed good society, and have been reasonably successful with the ladies. Many, especially relatives, wonder why I admire "that child." I never answer, but will say to HOUSEHOLD friends that it is not on account of unusual beauty or extra brilliancy of mind, but because I find a peculiar reciprocal or mutual pleasure in the association. For this reason I prefer her, to the exclusion of all others. There is no marriage contract, but we both expect it as soon as she reaches marriageable age.

I should like the advice of the readers of this department. I am 26 years old; occupation, teaching. I have been an invalid four years but am now able to resume work. I hope by industry and frugality to "get a start" in two or three years, but my greatest ambition is that the heroine of this article becomes the possessor of a good education. Honesty should be uppermost in everything. I have endeavored to tell the truth. After reading "Minnie's" article I felt just like stepping over to enjoy a chat.—ALFRED.

TO UNHAPPY STEPMOTHER.—In the first place, you were too young to marry a widower with grown up children. I feel very sorry for you, and am sure, were women all of my mind, men would take better care of their wives than the majority of them do, for they would never get but one. And, my dear sister, do you not know when a woman marries she, in a great measure makes or mars her own happiness. What woman with any spirit would submit to such indignities in her own house? When your husband married you he installed you queen in his heart and home for life, and I would be queen or know the reason why. You should have routed such a hornet's nest from your home as soon as you entered it. True, there is reason at all things, but there is no reason for an innocent woman being hectored to death by the petty tyranny of such an old fiend. I wish I could take your place for one week just to make her feel my power. I should make it so warm for her, she would be glad to take a back seat or leave.

How little we know of our fellow-beings. I never dreamed there was a woman living with so little spirit as to submit to such wrongs from one who had no authority whatever. You not only wrong yourself but you wrong your dear little children, to bring them up in such an atmosphere. The home atmosphere should be kept as pure as heaven. Where on earth will a woman go for peace and happiness if not in her own home?

Now dear sister you have done enough. I want you to get up in your womanly dignity and assert your own rights, and do not give up the battle until you have won. You do wrong to not confide your troubles to your husband. Do you suppose he would submit to having these wrongs heaped on you, if he knew how it was wearing your life out? Tell *him* once for all if he must support that woman he may, and in style too, but not another day under the same roof with you, and if he don't do it then, oust her yourself, banish her with his own ungrateful children and have nothing more to do with them until they can act like human beings. Then you can enjoy your home and children the rest of your life. —MRS. M. E. S.

FROM A HIRED GIRL.—Wishing to find out whether you excluded hired girls from your HOUSEHOLD department as vigorously as you do from your parlors, I thought I would send you a few lines. Hired girls do not expect to marry rich men and they are never disappointed though cases have come under observation where after marriage, by thrift and economy on both sides, they have got to be in good circumstances. In my opinion (judging by myself of course) many of them are as capable of comprehending and enjoying a good sermon, lecture or book, when they have an opportunity, as the young lady that does nothing but stay in the parlor and play the piano.

In the BLADE of July 20 "Elmer" asked what "John" should do about his girl not allowing kissing. I would say that if that is his only objection to stick to her and take it out with interest after the ceremony. In regard to myself I imagine if I were to engage myself to a man I would expect kissing rather than object to it.—HIRED GIRL.

FLORIDA IN SUMMER.—From time to time much has been written and published in regard to Florida, its golden oranges, its delightful climate, etc., and little or nothing said about its drawbacks.

Any person who comes to Florida for a few months in Winter is charmed by its nice climate, and well they may be, for it is delightful, but to know the whole one must stay through the Summer, and then they will have a taste of innumerable mosquitos, gnats, etc. Through the day one is very much annoyed by gnats, and nights by mosquitos, that will crawl through fine netting and nearly eat one up alive. The days are very hot, altho in the shade it is cool; but if one works for a living they cannot be in the shade all the time.

Northern men are very much imposed upon by people in Florida, especially "land sharks" who "button-hole" them as soon as they arrive, and talk orange culture to them and show them an exceptionally fine grove as a sample of orange culture in Florida. The numerous sickly groves covered with "scale" are passed by unnoticed. In this way many persons from the North, who have read only the bright side of Florida, are led to invest and learn only too late their mistake in not looking around for themselves before purchasing. In 1881 the orange crop was large, but this year it will be very light.—ZEBINA S. AREY, Sorrento, Orange County, Fla.

A CONFESSION.—Dear sister in Watseka, I have come to 'fess. I am Mollie McGuire alias Patrick Flynn. I live on a farm and keep "Old Bach's" hall. My "maiden effort," no, my "Bachelor effort," failed to "stir up the animals" in the "Home" as much as I could desire, therefore, "mad frenzy fired me" to dig a pit, and I dug. I confess it with "tears in my eyes and my fist doubled up," I said to myself within myself, "Pat, you are a lone lorn bach, write and condemn the whole male race, some feminine Don Quixote will rise up, and from motives of policy will champion them; you will marry her and live happy ever after. It reads like a fairy tale."

Now for the finale, (beg pardon, I know that's all Greek to you, but you'll find the definition in the back part of McGuffey's spelling book.) You've been a long time, my fair June Bug, in digesting my "Dictionary on buttermilk," which proves that you are a little feeble in intellect, (bid your heart cease its wild tumultuous throbbing,) I shall not say you may because of that, on the contrary it enhances, (enhances means makes greater) your value, as a man's wife should ever be his foil. Have no fears that you will ever enter the "Home" in the character of "Unhappy Wife." Nay, our voices shall receive equal cultivation in the matutinal wrangle, which shall be a regular institution, and shall I ask your ma through the Home, or would you prefer to have that delicate matter adjusted by postal card? Yes, certainly, I shall be delighted to render you any assistance in my power in the selection of your wardrobe. I am not a connoisseur (judge) of hosiery, but I could drive some sharp bargains in hair-pins, corsets and shoelaces.

Would that some wiseacre would come to the front and settle forever the mooted question of dancing. We stand with our foot in our hand, figuratively speaking, not knowing whether "to dance or not to dance."

Does not the editor of THE HOUSEHOLD agree with me that it is rank presumption on the part of the British Lion to "carry the war into Africa?" What an opportunity for the American Navy to distinguish or extinguish itself.

Will some one tell us which is the greater prima donna, Patti or Nilsson, and if either of them equalled Jenny Lind?

I would like to hear the subject of lying discussed in THE HOUSEHOLD. Are there not instances in which a prevarication is absolutely necessary? Or is it to be denounced with dancing, seven-up, theatres and circus going and kindred evils?

I think I have buried my quota of interrogation points at the editor's defenceless head, so I will write—Finis.—OLD BACH, Unique, Iowa.

MOVED TO SPEAK.—Although not a Quaker, I feel the spirit strongly moving me to speak. Our editor's answer to "Roxie" in the BLADE of July 20th is just what I think. It may be the first wife helped him to overcome his temper. "Elmer," tell your friend "John" to marry his "Bessie" and thank the Lord for a modest wife. Ought she not to be cherished the more for her virtue? It shows a soft spot in "John" to tell his friends of such things. Of all disgusting creatures a man that tells all his family secrets to everyone is the worst. I would as soon my husband would strike me as to publish everything we say or do to the neighbors. A feeling of honor would prevent this and much other trouble. Would not a good strong dose of common sense be a great blessing to both sexes?

Now I do not work very hard but do all that I am able. I have my $2 a week and can spend it on what I please, books, dresses, ornaments, or save it for something I want in the house, but I am to clothe myself out of the fund. This makes me independent and I think a good plan.

Our editor's answer to "Unhappy Wife" was just what she wanted, but I did wish she would hint to her that the word *I did* would apply to one who persisted in being miserable when she should be so happy. I believe in equal rights and also in the two bears, "Bea rand Forbear." And also I try and practice the golden rule and not the silver.

"School Girl'," I hope you have a good mother, if not I fear for your future. To me your letter sounds as though you had no good home influences. This comes from the old Empire State.—ANON.

THE OTHER SIDE.—As the principal question before the HOUSEHOLD for discussion now is "dancing", I cannot refrain from saying a few words on this subject. It is a merry masking that most churches strictly prohibit as being entirely to wicked to be indulged in. As our neighborhood consists mostly of church members, for that reason dancing is not allowed in to a very great extent in our immediate vicinity. Yet at young people we were driven to desperation for amusement.

Well, to please all, we derived a great enjoyment for a time by dividing into two divisions, with leaders who can choose their assistants from the young folks of the neighborhood (something like choosing for spelling) and each division would give an entertainment alternating every Saturday evening. That amusement was liked immensely for a few months, but, as all pleasures grow irksome if indulged in too freely, so did our entertainments grow monotonous until we were at a loss for amusements.

But a brilliant idea penetrated into some one's wise noddle, and that was to enliven our vicinity by having "good old-fashioned kissing bees," just like our grandfathers and fathers used to enjoy when they were young. Well, they became quite the rage, for both old and young seem to enjoy being kissed immensely. Once a week invitations were issued for (giving it a more refined name) a play party.

Not taking much "sweet" to satisfy us dancers, we rebelled, and indignantly refused to attend any more such parties; yet those who bitterly opposed dancing were the instigators of those amusements which bring opposite sexes in closer contact with each other than dancing. Is not a kiss a sacred emblem? Yet those opposing dancing will be kissed by beings equally as dissipated as those you mingle with at a social dance. Yet Christian mothers will encourage their daughters to participate in such degenerated amusements in which sacred laws are violated. They will permit them to attend these nocturnal camp meetings, where a young girl is encircled by snares and temptations, and might be allured away from the path of virtue there as at a dancing party. Does not the Bible say, "There is a time to be merry?" Does it say what we shall do for merry-making? If mothers cannot trust their daughters at the dance, then accompany them to the ball-room. Do we not meet refined society at the dance and at other gatherings? Do not the literate, as well as the illiterate, the elite as well as the obscure, in fact individuals of every creed, seek enjoyment at the dance? Do we not have the privilege of not joining the dance with the dissipated? Oh, members of THE HOUSEHOLD, do write freely on this long, undecided question, and tell us dancers if we are sinning against God.—MAUDE MULLER.

NORWEGIAN SCHOOL LAWS.—Seeing a letter from Madame "Gretchen" on the subject of "Foreigners in School," has caused me to express an idea on schools in general.

In my opinion the school laws are the most fertile place in "sure cure" remedies for attendance at school, and I would suggest that to copy the school-laws of those Norwegians' native land would go as far to bring about a general education as any other mode.

Remedies such as "M. G." speaks of, for example this one: "To waken such an interest in the children that they will tease to come,"—though worth consideration, would depend entirely on the skill of teachers in developing the teasing quality of the children.

The school laws of Norway make the State guardian for the children, and the parents can no more prevent them from attending school a certain amount of days during the year than a stranger could. Children, whose parents are too poor to keep them in school the required time are placed in families that are able. The system has done so much good that the writer of this challenges any one to point out a single Norwegian, who did not leave Norway until he or she was 14 years of age, and who is not over 35 years at the present time, that can neither read nor write, provided such person is endowed with ordinary intellect.

Compulsion in schools is, to my idea the only safe plan, let parents be foreigners or natives. The laws ought to be amended so as to make noncompliance punishable by fine, imprisonment and disfranchisement combined, and officers failing to enforce the laws to be banished to China or shot.

I have appointed myself committee on thanks for the Norwegians, and tender Madame "Gretchen" their heartfelt gratitude for not looking down on those descendants of the old Norsemen. They fully appreciate the subduing of spirit and sacrifice of feelings. Others might have caged the whole lot of them and started with Barnum, charging 25 cents admittance—FELIX, from Oregon.

ALL SORTS.—I would like to ask "Alcyone" a few questions about canary birds, which she has so kindly consented to answer. My canary is a male bird about three years old, color, light yellow. Do canaries get too old to sing? He was the finest singer in town when we first got him. He eats hearty. I feed him mostly on canary and hemp seed, sometimes boiled egg and corn meal mixed together, also feed him lettuce; he will not eat pepper; he seems very stupid and sleepy after eating, especially afternoons.

I can relieve the sisters of the HOUSEHOLD of a heavy burden if they will try my plan of washing. I use an electric soap. Each bar gives full directions. I shave the soap in soft water, the quantity I wish to use for my washing. Let the water boil until the soap is thoroughly dissolved, then use enough soft water, when you put your clothes to soak as it will require to cover them and let the water get warm, but not boiling. If convenient put your clothes to soak in the suds the evening before washing and let them remain over night, or put them there to soak in the morning, and by the time you have your work done your clothes will be ready to rub through the suds, then rinse. Or boil them if you like. I usually boil my clothes about every other week, then they will not turn yellow. Please give my way a fair trial and I am convinced you will say it is just what poor women need to make washing easy. This soap will also keep calicos and delaines from fading.

I will give "Bessie" a good recipe for making sponge cake if she would like one.

"John" wishes the advice of some of the married ladies on matrimony.

As I fear my letter is too long now I will say but a few words on that subject. He seems to take offense because she objects to his kissing her good night. I do not think there is any harm in it after they are engaged. A lady cannot be too modest. My husband used to think as you do, but after we were married he thought all the more of me for denying him too many privileges. I do not think just because your bethrothed refuses to kiss you that she does not love you. She may not approve of it. Perhaps some day you may love her all the better for her being modest.—DOLLIE Rossville, Kansas.

Nature's Treasures.

We may glean the fruit that ages
Holds from wisdom's guarded store;
We may learn all that sages
Ever from her lessons bore;
But, alone, through Nature's pages
Can we reach the realms of lore.

Nature works for mankind solely
And her every gift is fraught,
With a lesson high and holy
That book hath never taught;
Every plant, however lowly
Speaks a lecture, if 'tis caught.

The mountain stern, which raises
Its forehead to the skies—
The ocean, which amazes
With its vastness, the eye—
All, all, proclaim the praises
Of their author upon high.

The birds, the trees, the flowers,
All things, both great and small,
Upon this earth of ours
In joyous chorus call
The mystic, wondrous powers
Of Him who made them all.

Yes, Nature holds a treasure
From which groping sages might
Garner knowledge fu lest measure—
But to read her works aright
We must know and do His pleasure
Who hath brought them all to light.
—ZOE.

Inquiries.

Will some kind reader tell me, through THE HOUSEHOLD, how to keep lice from my orange tree? What is the best time to bud orange or lemon trees?—JOHN LOHR, Hagerstown, Md.

Will some one please tell me whether there are hand sewing machines made that will do as good work as those worked with treadle, and that have all the attachments, such as tucker, hemmer, etc., and if so, what is the general price?—ELDE.

Will "E. G. S." please send her recipe for cocoanut cake?—Mrs. "E. E. H., Princeton, Mo.

Can anyone tell me a pretty way to fix a baby's grave that is buried in the yard. It was a little girl seven months old.—MAGGIE.

I would like some good sister to tell us out here how to make cheese, how to prepare the milk, and how to press the whey our grandmothers used to do the good old-fashioned cheese.—PEGGY WILDCAT.

I wish to procure a valuable recipe that was published in the BLADE last Fall. I have lost the copy. If anyone will lend me the copies of the BLADE, dating from the first issue of October to the end of the year, please address Henderson, Rusk County, Texas, Box 124, and I will send postage and return the copies without delay.—J. A. VINEY, Henderson, Rusk County, Texas, Box 124.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE tell me where I can get a calendar of 1864?—Miss LILLIE ROBERTS, Gibson, Ford Co., Ill.

I would like to correspond with some one living in Washington Territory, so as to learn something in regard to the resources of that country. Any information in regard to that country will be thankfully received.—H. MILLETT, Plainview, Pierce Co., Neb.

Do you know any recipe that will restore prematurely gray hair? Also, any to destroy human hair not desired on the body?—A SUBSCRIBER.

A great many recipes are given for the restoration of hair turned gray, but do not believe there is any such thing as bringing back the coloring matter into it when it is once gone. The process may be checked by proper treatment. A dipilatory has been given recently in the BLADE. Look over the back numbers. —ED.

Polygamy to "Avalanche:" Are you a believer in the Bible and are you willing to take it as a standard for right and wrong? Let me hear through the BLADE or privately.—H. E. THOMPSON, 607 Water street, Akron, O.

I am a young housekeeper and making my first carpet. Will some one send through THE HOUSEHOLD some recipe for coloring cotton rags, brown, blue and scarlet, and tell me some pretty way to stripe a carpet? "Chatta Bella," what a good letter we had from you about vines. I love flowers dearly, but have never had much experience with them. Please write often. If "Josephus" or any one who wants to know will send their address to Mrs. William Borden, Collins, Lafayette Co., Wis., I will write and tell what cured my husband and one of our neighbors of dyspepsia.—MRS. W. B.

Will "Baby Mine" please tell me if she puts any flour in her fried cakes, if so, how much? I do not understand much about cooking and would like to try her recipes.—MRS. L. Y. F., Hollis, Columbia County, Fla.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Benjamin Bind or Mrs. Eliza Bind, who, when last heard of, were in Athens County, Ohio, will confer a favor on me by replying to this through the columns of the BLADE and oblige.—A READER.

Please tell an invalid of some climate where Winters are mild, and but little rain or damp weather? I should like much to hear from California and Florida. Please give address, so I could correspond with the writers.

I would like to have the address of the friend who tells Mrs. M. W. Boyce to write directly to them and she will get a remedy for asthma.—H.

Will some member please answer as soon as soon as possible the following question: How to conduct a silver wedding, in the country for a company of about 40?—B. C. P.

Answers to Inquiries.

I will try to answer those questions in the Toledo BLADE of last week:

1. You must up bulbs with your smilax if you want it to live. 2. You cannot keep those bulbs out of the ground without drying. 3. Birds hatched in March will not mate next Spring.—K. M. C., Wellington, Summer Co., Kas.

To "Ettie Lynn," Brownsville, Pa., allow me to give you a remedy for colic: Dioscorein, common name, wild yam, colic root, devil's bones, sampron snake root. Use the root, chew and swallow it, or beat up fine and put in spirits, of which take a teaspoonful or two in a little water, repeat until relieved. As an anti-spasmodic it is unequaled. It is safe, prompt and reliable. I suffered untold agonies with this complaint until this remedy was given me years ago by an old darkey, whom I now consider one of my greatest earthly benefactors. My family physician says the pain caused by the sting of a bee, wasp or hornet, can be immediately relieved by the application of this root, moistened in water.—A. G. JEFFRESS, Red Oak Grove, Va.

Tell the lady that asked a way to prepare string beans, to take the strings off of the beans and scald them well, or if they boil a few moments, all the better; then put them on a string and hang them where they will dry.—PEGGY WILD CAT.

I noticed in the BLADE of June 29th, a request from "H. R. T.," regarding the poems of David Barker, and was a little surprised to know that the "Bard of Exeter," the author of "Empty Sleeve," "Early Recollections" and many other beautiful and popular poems was not remembered by our much respected editor. For beauty of sentiment and lack of ambiguity, the works of David Barker ranks among all who know them, with the works of the best and purest writers, and of all the poetical productions that adorn my shelf, those of David Barker are to me the dearest treasures of all and will be the same to "H. R. T." The book can be got only of the brother of the late David Barker, the Hon. Lewis A. Barker, of Bangor, Me. It is not in the stores and never will be. They do not seek notoriety for it, and it was published only as a living memento of its author. I hope "H. R. T." will possess a copy and tell me what he thinks of it.—F. A. RICKFORD, Belknap, W. T.

Recipes.

Cookies.—One cupful butter, 1 of cream, 2 of sugar, 1 egg, a teaspoonful of soda with flour enough to roll. These are very nice and will keep a long time.

Indian Breakfast Cake.—Two cupfuls of sour milk, 4 tablespoonfuls of cream, the same of brown sugar, 2 cupfuls of Indian meal, 1 cupful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of soda. This makes the best Indian cake I have ever eaten. Let some of the sisters try it and report their success.

Jelly Cake.—Take 3 eggs, 1 cup of white sugar, 1 cupful of flour, ½ teaspoonful of saleratus, 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar and beat.—E. G. S.

To Pickle Peaches, Plums and Pears.—To 7 lbs. fruit add 3 lbs. of sugar, 1 qt. of vinegar, 1 oz. each of cinnamon, cloves and white mustard. Put the spices in a bag, boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together, then add the fruit; if plums or peaches, put in a few at a time. Boil 15 minutes, then take out and put in more. If pears steam the fruit until soft.

To Pickle Siberian Crab Apples.—To 3 qts. fruit 2 lbs. sugar, 1 pt. vinegar, spice and cloves 1 tablespoonful each. If whole put into the vinegar. If ground put in a sack; boil or steam the apples until tender. Cook them whole. When done cook them in the syrup for 15 minutes.—WIDOW BEDOTT, Nettleton, Mo.

Recipe for Chilblains.—If "Josie" will buy some glue, (it is thin like glass), warm it sufficiently to make it stick, and put it on the chilblains, then let it wear off, she will be benefited. I have seen it cure severe cases.—EXPERIENCE.

To Put Up Cucumbers.—Perhaps you sisters would like my way of putting up cucumbers. To 1 gal. of sorghum molasses add 2 gals. of cold water. Put in the vessels in which you want your pickles. When you pick them do not wash, but wipe them, and lay in the vessel. When you have all that will lay in that, add water and molasses again. Pickles put up in this way will keep a year.—IRENE.

To Make Pie Crust.—Take 1 tablespoonful of lard and a little salt, and rub in flour until all is in fine crumbs; then take just water enough to mix, and if I want it very nice, I roll out thin and spread it thin with butter and a little flour and roll it up tight, and then cut off and roll out as I need it.

To Cure Erysipelas.—There is nothing better than cranberries, well mashed and applied to the parts affected.—MARTHA.

Mrs. Merry's Cake.—One heaping cup of flour, 1 even full of sugar, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar. Rub in the flour, butter ½ size of an egg, wine ½ teaspoonful, soda in a wine-glass of milk, put in a little nutmeg. Mix all together, and bake in pints in a quick oven.

Our Young Folks.

THE LITTLE MAID FOR ME.

BY A. L. A. SMITH.

I know a little maiden,
Whom I always see arrayed in
Silks and ribbons, but she is a spoiled and petted
little elf;
For she never helps her mother, her sister or her
brother,
But, forgetting all around her, lives entirely for
herself;
So she simpers, and she sighs,
And she mopes, and she cries,
And knows not where the happy hours flee.
Now let me tell you privately, my darling little
friends,
She's as miserable as miserable can be,
And I fear she's not the little maid for me.

But I know another maiden,
Whom I always see arrayed in

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Bain's Book, Incubator, Etc.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

Mr. Editor, we beg your pardon for writing upon a subject about which so much has been said, but we desire to set the matter plainly before the poultry raisers who read the BLADE, and then those who send money to J. M. Bain, and get swindled, will have no cause to complain of the BLADE.

In regard to the book, we have read it through and therefore are qualified to express an opinion as to its value. It is a paper covered affair containing 29 pages of reading matter, less than half the amount of matter contained in the poultry books that sell for 25 cents. Our local printer says that he would be glad of a chance to get up such books and sell them at 25 cents each; could make a big profit on them at that price. But to account for the big price asked for this "book of directions," "valuable information," etc., there is a notice in the beginning which reads thusly:

"Under contract made with the inventor of the Common Sense Incubator, he is to receive $1.50 royalty on each book of directions sold."

This is to certify that he has received for the within directions $1.50, which entitles purchasers to full use of said directions. J. R. TRACE, President,
J. M. BAIN, Secretary, N. A. P. A.

That "notice" is altogether too thin. Do you think that anyone who possessed one grain of common sense would pay a "royalty" for the privilege of using an "invention" that is not patented, or for the use of printed directions that are not copyrighted? There is nothing to prevent every paper in the country from publishing the directions in full if they thought them worth the space they would occupy. Nearly 12 pages of the book are devoted to directions for making and using the "Common Sense." The rest of the book is devoted to practical information upon poultry matters and puffs for "Bain's egg tester," Bain's Bros Commission," etc. The "valuable information," or all of it that amounts to anything, is copied from the *Poultry Nation*, Toledo catalog (a copyrighted book), the *Ohio Farmer* and other papers. Now if anybody feels like paying $2 for the book let them invest. We have nothing more to say about that except to advise those who have already invested to follow the example of "Rail Enfield," who gives her experience in a late number of the BLADE.

Now what is this N. A. P. A. of which J. M. Bain is Secretary? Concerning this Society the *Poultry World* for August says:

We have had numerous inquiries regarding the existence of a society called "The North American Poultry Association," and in response to our correspondents would say that the N. A. P. A. may exist as a knot of men, few or many in number, with whom the mass of poultrymen are totally unacquainted, but its name is evidently chosen to mislead novices who would be apt to confound it with the "American Poultry Association."

Concerning the "Common Sense," we would say that we have not tried one, and we do not intend to. If a dozen of our friends bought 10 pounds of flour from a barrel of that article, and every last one of them pronounced the flour of a poor quality, we should not be likely, while we retained possession of our senses, to go and purchase the remainder of the barrel. That is, the case with the common sense machine. Several people of our acquaintance, who are blessed with brains and common sense, have made and tried these machines, and they one and all pronounce them failures unless watched almost every hour of the night and day, and even then, the results are uncertain. As a woman aptly remarked in a letter to the *Ohio Farmer*, with the same care and attention that we should feel obliged to bestow upon this Common Sense Incubator, we would "hatch eggs over a pan of water in the stove."

In regard to the published "testimonials" from people who claim fair success with the "Common Sense," those who read them must judge for themselves as to whether they are written by interested parties or not. We prefer the testimony of the people we know to that of strangers. W. H. Todd, one of the foremost poultry men in America, and a man whose word carries weight, condemns this "Common Sense," and that alone would convince us that the thing is not worth a trial.

But finally we would say to everybody that in all such cases there is one safe rule to follow, and it reads thusly: "Never invest in anything new unless it is brought forward or recommended by some one who has a name and a reputation to lose." Stick to that and you will not be swindled out of even "two three cent stamps." When an honest man has anything to sell, he brings his wares before the public in a straight-forward, manly way, and not in the sneaking, underhand way that has characterized all of this "Bain's" efforts to introduce his incubator and other humbugs.

We have done, and hereafter we shall not burden the columns of the BLADE with letters upon this subject, or waste time in jawing back when "Bain," no matter what name he writes over, appears in print.—FANNY FIELD.

"That Incubator."

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I desire to say to Mrs. John Breling that I have not tried one of the "Common Sense" Incubators, and I do not intend to try one. I have neither time or money to throw away on a machine that competent judges have pronounced almost worthless, and I trust Mrs. Breling will pardon me for accepting the evidence of W. H. Todd, and others with whom I am personally acquainted, in preference to that of an entire stranger. I also beg leave to assure Mrs. Breling that I am not an "agent" for the sale of incubators or anything else, and that I have no financial interest in any incubator or incubator company. If Mrs. Breling cares to verify this statement she can easily do so by writing (with stamp for reply) to E. F. Stowell, P. M., New Salem, Mass.

In regard to Mrs. Breling's report of partial success with the "Common Sense," I must say that I do not like to express my doubts, but still the evidence of the people that I know has been so damaging that I am bound to doubt the truth of anything that is connected with Bain. When any person who has no financial interest in the "Common Sense," makes a sworn statement in due form, before creditable witnesses, to the effect that he or she has obtained live chicks from 50 per cent. of the fertile eggs placed in the machine, then I will believe it, and acknowledge that it will pay to build one of the things, provided one don't have to watch it every hour of the night and day, and the insurance company would consent to its use in the house.

Mr. Russell I would say that J. M. Bain will be "treated with justice," but that is just what he don't want.

A Remedy for Warts.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

You may say to those interested that warts on cow's teats or human hands can be removed effectually by rubbing and soaking thoroly, say twice a day for a week or two, with any penetrating oil. Linseed oil is good, or oil of turpentine. Also, kidney worm in pigs, by Black Antimony, 1 part; Ginseng Root, 2 parts. Give 1 teaspoonful.—WILLIAM BORLAND, Watrousville, Mich.

Starting a Herd of Breeding Cattle.

In selecting a bull, get a thick, robust animal, with plenty of style; and if of the beef breed, see that he has flesh in the most valuable parts—namely, along the back. In selecting a cow, see that she has already produced one or more calves; that she is with calf, or has one by her side; that she is large, well-formed, of good constitution, and above all, a good milker. Good milkers are usually good breeders. As the thoroughbreds in the herd increase in number, either sell or castrate the bulls and retain the females. If the bulls cannot be sold for as much as $100 each, castrate them. It may look like a great shame to do so in some instances, but it will be better for the herd and its owner to do so rather than let his best calves leave the farm at an inferior price, making it almost impossible to get more than that for any he may have to sell in the future. Besides, I contend that the farmer or breeder will, in the end, make more money to castrate his calves and sell them at good prices when fed for the market than to keep them with extra care and feed, and then sell them at only a normal price unless they are in good fix. If they are turned to steers they can be put together in a pasture or feed lot, and, when fed and sent to the market, are as good an advertisement as any breeder would want, and find a ready sale at a fair price at any age.

I have known of some good herds being established by their owners beginning with a small stock—such as improved sheep or pigs—and gradually making friends and customers, besides acquiring information of all kinds that would be of service in the larger and more extensive business. This plan is a good one where the capital is quite limited. Much about exhibiting at fairs, showing the stock at home to best advantage for selling, placing the surplus stock on the market, and many other details, can be thus learned in a small way, that will be of future service in the larger and more extensive business of cattle breeding. There is one thing above all others that a breeder must possess, whether he is raising cattle, horses, sheep or pigs, and that is integrity

Let it be known that an animal represented in every way as it actually exists. The animal should prove better than represented, rather than worse; and in no event, if it has physical defects, or a faulty pedigree, should that fact be withheld. This will be of great importance to a young breeder in establishing himself, especially with his customers who might depend on his counsel and advice. Integrity is everything. In fact, the business is a myth and a sham without it.—*Ohio Farmer*.

The Manure Harvest.

In the midst of the harvest of grain, and grass, and tubers, we must not forget the compost heap, in which we garner and store the unsowed crops of a future season. The saying that "anything that grows in one Summer, will rot before the next," is a safe guide in collecting vegetable matter for the compost heap. When sods, muck, and weeds form a part of the heap, it is not alone the material which we are assidious in collecting and putting into the heap, that constitute its whole value. The fermentation induced by the dung and liquid manure, and the action of the lime or ashes added work upon the earth, adhering to the roots of the weeds, and forming a considerable part of both sods and muck, and develop an admirable quality of plant food. Hence this element of the compost heap, which is generally overlooked as possessing any special value, should never be wanting. It has, moreover, its own offices to perform, in promoting decay, in the formation of humus, and in preserving, locking up and holding on to valuable ingredients of plant food.

The compost heap should always be laid in even layers, and each layer should go over the entire heap, for thus only can final uniformity be had. We do not mean special-purpose composts, but those made for general farm crops. It would be well if every particle of dung, liquid manure, straw, litter, leaves, weeds, etc., could be worked together into uniform fine compost, and there is really no substantial reason why this should not be done. The gardener would plead for certain special composts. It might perhaps be well to make a special hen-manure compost for corn in the hill, and taking the general compost as a basis, to make one for turnips, by the addition of a large percentage of bone dust. All this may be done—establish once the rule to compost everything of manurial value, and we have in prospect an abundance of farm-made fertilizers at all times, and for all crops—victory over weeds, a good place for decomposable trash of all kinds, a sacred burial ground for all minor animals and poultry, whose precincts need never be invaded. There will besides be no stagnating pool in the barn-yard, for all liquids will go to the tank, to be pumped over the compost heaps—no nasty, slumpy barn-yard, for everything will be daily gathered for the growing compost heap, and the harvesting of the manure crop, and its increase day by day, all the year round, will be a source of constant pleasure to master and man.—*American Agriculturist for August*.

Summer Pruning.

If trees set out last Fall or Spring do not show signs of growing freely, cutting back a portion of the branches will make a great difference in their favor. It is a great point with good fruit-growers to have all the branches in a tree of uniform vigor. This can be gained by pinching off the growing points of the stouter ones, leaving the weaker ones to gain strength by the check to the others. Where the branches are likely to be too thick, some may be taken out while green, instead of waiting till Winter to do it, not forgetting, however, that a loss of foliage is, in some degree, an injury to the tree, and that as little of this should be done as is consistent with necessity. Some recommend trees to be pruned in Summer, because the wounds heal better then. It is true that the wound does heal better, but the loss of so much foliage is an injury not compensated by the healing of the wound. However, where the trees are young, and the branches to be cut away but a small fraction of the foliage, the injury is little, and the Summer trimming is thus a gain. Nursery trees are best served in this way.

Enriching the Soil.

There has been a great deal written on the merits of salt as a fertilizer, a great many failing to observe any great value in its use. Its power to absorb moisture is well known, and this makes it valuable at times for crops, and for this reason it helps such garden crops as asparagus, which need moisture to do well. Mr. J. B. Lawes, the noted agricultural writer of England, says its use is almost abandoned there. A correspondent of an exchange, whose remarks on the subject we append, has probably reaped the benefit of its moisture attracting power in the experiments he relates. He says:

"My experience is decidedly in its favor. Upon one occasion I salted half of a field of wheat sown in a very warm, dry Fall. The portion salted grew luxuriantly; that portion not salted was almost destroyed by the drouth and fly. I was often asked what made the difference in the appearance of the divisions. The past season the drouth and cabbage-worm were likely to destroy my prospects for a crop of that vegetable. I salted the heads and soil freely and repeatedly with good results, making a fair crop."

Leaves of Grass.

The Postmaster General, to whom a formal request was made that the "Leaves of Grass" be excluded from the mail service, has decided that the book "having been generally accepted by the public and the literary classes and admitted into libraries cannot be brought under statutes against improper literature," and therefore may pass unmolested. So the Boston Postmaster has been overruled. Walt Whitman has received as much free advertising as he could ask, and now can use the mail facilities for circulating his work as freely as any other man.

The Stalwart Campaign.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

Mr. Conkling and his friends have carried the Utica Postoffice. Now for the Convention and the State.

The Sunday School.

The Wicked Husbandman.

LESSON 8, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1882.

Golden Text.—The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner.—Psa. 118: 22.

LESSON TEXT

Mark 11: 1-12.

1. And he began to speak unto them by parables. A certain man planted a vineyard, and set a hedge about it, and digged a place for the wine fat, and built a tower, and let it out to husbandmen and went into a far country.

2. At the season he sent to the husbandman, a servant, that he might receive from the husbandmen the fruit of the vineyard.

3. And they caught him and beat him, and sent him away empty.

4. And again he sent unto them another servant; and at him they cast stones, and wounded him in the head, and sent him away shamefully handled.

5. And again he sent another: and him they killed, and many others, beating some and killing some.

6. Having yet therefore one son, his well beloved, he sent him also last unto them, saying, They will reverence my son.

7. But those husbandmen said among themselves, this is the heir; come let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours.

8. And they took him and killed him, and cast him out of the vineyard.

9. What shall therefore the lord of the vineyard do? he will come and destroy the husbandmen and will give the vineyard unto others.

10. And have ye not read this Scripture: The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner.

11. This was the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

12. And they sought him to lay hold on him, but feared the people; for they knew that he had spoken the parable against them; and they left him, and went their way.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

A man planted a vineyard, . . and let it out, . . and went into another country (v. 1.) That man's absence from the vineyard didn't lessen his ownership of the vineyard; although it did test the fidelity of his tenants. That which is entrusted to us by rent, or loan, or stewardship, or friendly confidence, is just as truly its real owner's when he is out of sight and hearing—even across an ocean or continent—as when he stands over it to watch both it and us. And this is a truth for all of us to remember; for there is not one of us but holds something in trust for an absent one. It may be an employer's interest, or a partner's business, that we are to look after while he is away; it may be an estate we are to improve and settle for its former owner's heirs; it may be some work that we have thoughtlessly agreed to perform without realizing its extent or perplexities, when an acquaintance went to his journey; it may be a neighbor's good name and credit, or a friend's reputation and trustworthiness, which by our very relations to that one are entrusted to us in confidence; be it more or less precious, whatever it is, a sacred obligation is on us to guard and use it, as those who must give account. What, indeed, hast that thou didst not receive; and for which thou art not to render an account? All of us are stewards, stewards of each other in many a matter of confidence, and stewards of God to the uttermost of our possessions. Those for whom we are stewards may not be near us, or not seem very near; but their absence or their seeming remoteness does not give us any ownership in that which we hold of theirs; nor does it lessen our responsibility to and for them. A misuse of anything entrusted to us by God, or by the humblest of his creatures, is a betrayal of trust, and an embezzlement of their property. And such a betrayal and embezzlement can be completed by a word or a look as well as by a more deliberate and formal action God keeps us faithful in all that is entrusted to us.

He sent a servant, that he might receive of the fruits of the vineyard (v. 2.) Who the servant was, was of small account. The master and the mission were the important things; not the man who came, and manner of his coming. If a friend sent us a present, or an invitation to his home, we should think it pretty small business for us to find fault with the appearance and the mode of speech of the person by whom he sent it. Nor would it be any fairer for us to sneer at the servant or misuse him, if he came from a neighbor to take back a book we had borrowed, or an easy chair, which had been loaned to us in a time of illness. The servant ought to be looked at as a representative of his master; and he would be where love and reverance for the master were prevailing. To depreciate another's servant on that servant's representative mission, is to give proof of a lack of loving and reverent thought of the servant's master. He who is continually sneering at those in public station in his own country, is lacking in truest patriotism and in right deference to authority. He has not that love for his country, and that awe of human government as God's appointed agency which makes him lose sight or thought of the servant, in his interest in that which is represented—however poorly—by that servant. And an over-readiness to criticise or to depreciate a minister of Christ is the proof of a lack of devotion to Christ that is responsible for his servants, and he has a right to ask kindly treatment of them for his sake—even when they seem to have no claim to it on their own account.

They will reverence my son (v. 6.) A father may be sure that his son will be counted as standing for himself in a peculiar scene; and that all there is of gratitude or affection or reverence toward himself will indicate itself in the reception and treatment of that son, wherever that son goes as the father's representative. When the Grand Duke Alexis visited America after our civil war, he was greeted with the liveliest expressions of interest by young and old throughout the North, because of his father's sympathy for our Government in the hour of its need. The Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country, was honored as the representative of his mother Victoria, and the admiration for her character as a woman who commingled with the respect for her as a sovereign, in all the honors that were tendered to him wherever he moved. Any father or any mother may always be sure that a real friend will be true to the interests of a child of that parent, keenly alive to that child's welfare, and tenderly sensitive to all of his and good name, because it is that parent's child. God recognized this truth, when he sent his only Son into this world as his only representative. Whatever of real love for the Father there was among the sons of men, would be sure to show itself where love for the Son was recognized. God himself could do nothing more to show his love for the sons of men, or to win their love to himself, than he did in sending Jesus to be among them, and to manifest the father in manifesting himself. And to day if men who know of Jesus do not reverence him as the Son of God, they have no reverence for the Father. It is folly to say to say that their lack of reverence for the Son is because of their failing to see in him the likeness of the Father; for that which they reject in Jesus is really that wherein Jesus is like the Father. It is because he is the Son of God that Jesus is rejected by so many who say that they are the children of God. The Father says truly of all who have reverence for himself, "They will reverence my Son."

Let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours (v. 7.) Well, how does that apply to us? It is very easy to show how the Jews conspired how to kill Jesus; but how can those who call themselves Christians be said to desire the overthrow of Jesus, in order that they may have his inheritance? Why, whenever a nominal tenant of the Lord's vineyard, or steward of the Lord's possessions, decides to refuse an instant and an entire surrender of all that is the Lord's at the call of Jesus, the spirit of these "wicked husbandmen" is manifest in him. The tenants, or the stewards, have made up their mind to have the Son's inheritance for themselves, whatever the involved cost or crime may be. There are a good many nominal Christians who refuse to pay even a tithe of their income into the Lord's treasury; and thereare others who refuse to continue to give to God has prospered them, on the ground that they have given a tithe, and that the rest they will keep, in spite of God's calls. Whenever any of us refuse to give up time, cherished plans, prized friendships, or anything else, at the call of Jesus, we practically take the ground, that that which belongs to him we shall retain for our own advantage. And how does this differ from the vein of those husbandmen: "Come, let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours.—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times*.

Taking Arsenic to Kill Pain.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 31.—Kate Korner a young woman aged about 24 years was yesterday found in the woods near her parents' residence, on the Lehigh Mountain, suffering great pain. She was taken to her home, when she confessed that she had taken an ounce of arsenic, the last of a package which had been left in a clock for safe keeping after a portion had been used for exterminating vermin. Emetics were administered, but the poison had done its work. She expired at noon. The young lady had long suffered from epilepsy and had frequently expressed a determination to take her own life. She told her parents that she felt an attack coming on, took the arsenic with her into the woods and there swallowed it in a dry state.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

Sen. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely the House joint resolution authorizing the issue of two per cent. bonds or certificates in exchange for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. Calander.

The Sundry Civil bill was then taken up. The Senate Committee amended the appropriation for the current expenses at the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., by adding a clause prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquor on the territory ceded to the United States for the Home.

Sen. Beck raised a question of order against the amendment that it involved general legislation.

Sen. Frye hoped this question would not be interposed, and Blair suggested modification of the clause so as to make it less objectionable to Beck. The latter insisted upon having a decision upon the point of order, and said he knew how Senators made a cheap reputation on the temperance question.

Sen. Frye—"What does the Senator mean by that remark?"

Sen. Beck said his allusion was to Blair. He objected to that gentleman appearing to be more virtuous than he was.

Sen. Blair said he duly appreciated the uncomplimentary opinion of himself just expressed.

The Chair (Voorhees) sustained the point of order, and after an unavailing effort by Conger to take an appeal (objection being made the appeal came too late), the Committee amendment was not agreed to and the clause stricken out. The increase reported by the Committee of $50,000, making the appropriation for the work $300,000, was adopted without objection.

The appropriations reported by the Committee for New Building for the Pension Bureau, was adopted, with the proviso that the Secretaries of War and Interior and Gen. Meigs select a site upon any public reservation.

The appropriation for improving the capital grounds, which the Committee reduced from $75,000 to $25,000 was fixed at $65,000 and the provision for continuing the work on permanent approaches and for pay of the landscape architect which the Committee had stricken out, were restored. The bill was then temporarily laid aside.

The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association the blue regimental flag which belongod to the regiment and is now in custody of the Secretary of War, was, on motion of Sen. Pendleton, passed.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed. The committee reported in favor of striking out the proviso which discontinues the deposit system in land surveys. The committee amendment was then rejected. The Senate, after disposing of 76 pages of the bill, made an agreement to finish to morrow, under the five-minute rule for debate,

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill passed making deductions for crew space and machinery accommodations from the gross tonnage of United States vessels.

Mr Robeson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill, recommending nonconcurrence in all the Senate amendments, except amendments 63 and 64. Amendment 64 is that relative to the monitors, delaying their completion until a report has been made to Congress by the Advisory Board. The committee recommends concurrence in this amendment, with an amendment providing that the report shall be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy. Amendment 63 was a verbal amendment. The consideration of the Senate amendments was then proceeded with in the House before being sent to the Conference Committee.

The following amendments were concurred in: Reducing from $20,000 to $5,000 the item for contingent expenses in the Bureau of Equipment and recruiting. Reducing from $40,000 to $35,000 the item for the transportation of enlisted men. Providing for the appointment of a Commission to report upon the advisability of selling any navy yards. Reducing from $20,000 to $15,000 the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Providing that nothing in this bill contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of authority to order repairs on ships damaged in foreign waters, and providing that the two steam cruisers authorized to be constructed shall not cost more than the amount estimated by the late Naval Advisory Board. Reducing from $2,200,000 the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Reducing from $1,000,000 to $700,000 the amount to be applied to the completion of the Mantonomah and the launching of other monitors. The amendments relative to the monitors were also concurred in as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Anderson (Kan.) offered a resolution providing for the final adjournment of Congress at noon, Aug. 4, 1882. A motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means was lost. The Democrats unanimously voted with Anderson and a few Republicans against the reference, desiring to come to a direct vote upon the proposition.

Mr. Randall thought Congress had been here so long and had done so little it needed some such spur as the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Hiscock replied that Congress had been here so long and done so much he was perfectly content. Hiscock moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Appropriations.

The yeas and nays were ordered, but before the call begun a noisy discussion arose as to the propriety of agreeing to the adjournment resolution.

Mr. Kasson inquired whether the gentlemen on the other side desired to adjourn before some action had been taken by the Senate for a reduction of taxation. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.] "I do not wonder the gentlemen smile, and smile aloud, because no one can deny they have endeavored to thwart the passage of a bill reducing taxes at this session. I can say, expressing my opinions as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the House should not adopt any resolution for adjournment until it has been actually decided by the Senate whether it will reject or adopt the bill for a reduction of taxes."

Mr. Randall—"The gentleman's voice ought to have been raised in that direction earlier in the session, in the caucus of the Republican party."

Mr. Kasson—"It was so raised, and raised promptly."

Mr. Townshend—"And voted down."

Mr. Kasson—"And supported by the caucus."

Mr. Hiscock—"And defeated by speaches made on the other side of the House."

The resolution was then referred—yeas, 90; nays, 77.

Mr. Springer (Ill.), from the Committee on Printing, reported back Senate bill appropriating $678,634 for printing and binding the 10th census.

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment striking out the clause which changes the manner of distributing reports. Rejected. The bill then passed.

Senate bill for printing 6,000 copies of the official report of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition was defeated.

A message was received from the President, announcing his disapproval of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and the House immediately became attentive as the Clerk read the document, which was ordered printed. The reading was only once interrupted, and that was when a hearty laugh greeted the sentence, "Thus, as a bill becomes more objectionable, it secures more support." From this, there was no manifestation of approval or disapproval of the President's action, and as soon as the reading was concluded the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug 2.

The bill appropriating $10,000 for a public building at Leavenworth was passed. The consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

The time specified by the committee within which the Ute Commission shall complete its work and make a final report was extended from July 1 to Sept. 15.

At 1:15 a message was received from the House informing the Senate of the action of that body in passing the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto. Pending business was suspended and the veto message read. A vote was immediately taken upon the question, "Shall the bill pass, objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" The result was yeas, 41; nays, 16.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Ferry,	Miller (Cal.)
Allison,	George,	Miller (N. Y.)
Anthony,	Gorman,	Pugh,
Brown,	Grover,	Ransom,
Butler,	Hampton,	Saunders,
Call,	Hoar,	Sawyer,
Camden,	Jackson,	Sherman,
Cameron (Wis.)	Jones, (La.)	Slater,
Cockrell,	Jones (Fla.)	Vest,
Coke,	Jones (Nev.)	Voorhees,
Conger,	Kellogg,	Walker,
Davis (W. Va.)	McMill,	Williams,
Dawes,	McMillan,	Windom—41.
Farley,	Maxey,	

NAYS.

Bayard,	Harrison,	Pendleton,
Blair,	Hawley,	Platt,
Cameron (Pa.)	Ingalls,	Rollins,
Davis (Ill.)	Logan,	Saulsbury,
Frye,	Morrill,	VanWyck—16.
Hale,		

Sens. Chilcott, Harris, Plumb, Lapham and Beck, who announced they would have voted no, were paired with Messrs. Groome, Johnston, Fair, Lamar and Hill (Ga.) respectively, who were absent. Garland, in the affirmative, was paired with Edmunds in the negative, and both were absent. Vance, who would have voted aye, was paired with Mitchell, absent. Sewell was also absent.

After the vote was announced Sen. Lapham (Rep., N. Y.), who had responded in the negative, exclaimed that he had overlooked the fact that he had paired, and withdrew his vote, and Sens. Van Wyck Pendleton and Saulsbury, whose responses had not been recorded, voted in the negative. This made the result as above stated.

Sen. Hoar, of the Library Committee, reported an appropriation of $35,000 for the purchase of manuscript papers of Benjamin Franklin, and books, etc., of the Franklin collection, belonging to Henry Stevens, of London. Agreed to.

Sen. Voorhees, of the same Committee, reported $20,000 for the purchase of the original letters, letter books and military maps of the Count De Rochambeau, dating from 1780 to 1794. These included 150 letters from Washington, written during the period in which the Count commanded the French troops co-operating with the Americans in the Revolution. Agreed to.

Sen. Allison, of the Appropriation Committee, reported an item appropriating $200,000 to meet the extra expenditure made necessary by the bill reorganizing the letter carrier system, providing for promotion from $800 to $1,000 grades. Agreed to.

The amendment prevailed empowering the Governor of Utah Territory to appoint officers to fill the vacancies in the Territory caused by failures to elect a successor to the present incumbents.

Sen. Logan moved an appropriation of $10,000 for transporting the remains of Ministers and Consuls dying abroad, while in discharge of their duties to their homes for interment, and for reimbursing those who have incurred expenses on this account within the last two years. Agreed to.

An additional $6,000 making a total of $310,000, was voted to the Signal Service, now making three daily weather reports.

Upon the bill being reported to the Senate, all the amendments were concurred in, with the exception of those upon which special votes were reserved. The amendment of the Senate Committee striking out $20,000 for lights in the Maumee River, Ohio, was disagreed to, and the appropriation restored,

The House amendment authorizing the appointment of Utah officers, was amended so as to limit the tenure of office of appointees to eight months.

Pending adjournment, a few members in the Chamber crowded around the space in front of the President's desk, and meanwhile the Chair submitted the House amendments to the bill ordering certain printing.

Sen. Anthony rose and spoke upon the subject, while Sen. Conger, who had moved to adjourn, insisted upon the question being stated upon his motion.

The Chair awarded the floor to Sen. Anthony, and when that Senator concluded, declined to entertain Sen. Conger's motion, which was then renewed, and informed him that Sen. Anthony was entitled to the floor until the pending bill was disposed of.

Sen. Conger protested against the declaration as in violation of his right as a member to have his motion stated.

Meanwhile the bill passed, and the Chair then awarded the floor to Sen. Williams, who desired to move to take up the bill.

Sen. Hoar declared that in ignoring Sen. Conger the presiding officer had boldly deprived a member of his privilege, and after some exhibition of feeling on the part of all concerned, the motion to adjourn was put and carried.

HOUSE.

Following is the vote in detail on the River and Harbor bill, over the President's veto:

YEAS.

Atkins,	Guenther,	Rice (O.)
Barbour,	Guenty,	Rice (Mo.)
Bayne,	Hammond (N.Y.)	Rice (Mass.)
Bingham,	Harmer,	Rich,
Blackburn,	Harris (Mass.)	Richardson NY.
Blanchard,	Hazeltine,	Ritchie,
Bliss,	Hatch,	Robertson,
Bowman,	Hazelton,	Robeson,
Brewster,	Henderson,	Rosecrans,
Buck,	Hepburn,	Ross,
Buckner,	Hendon,	Shallenberger,
Burrows (Mich.)	Hoblitzell,	Sherwin,
Butterworth,	Hoge,	Simonton,
Cabell,	Horr	Singleton (Miss.)
Calkins,	House,	Smalls,
Chandler,	Hubbell,	Spaulding,
Cannon,	Jones (Tex.)	Speer,
Carpenter,	Jones (Ark.)	Spooner,
Chapman,	Kenna,	Stephens,
Clements,	King,	Stone,
Crapo,	Latham,	Strait,
Cravens,	Lewis,	Talbott,
Culberson,	Lord,	Taylor,
Cullen,	Lynch,	Townsend (O.
David (Ill.)	Mackey,	Tucker,
Dawes,	Manning,	Upson,
Demotte,	McClure,	Urner,
Deuster,	McCord,	Vance,
Dibrell,	McLane,	Van Aernam,
Dunn,	McMillan,	Van Horn,
Dunnell,	Mills,	Wait,
Ellis,	Oates,	Ward,
Errett,	O'Neil,	Washburn
Evens,	Page,	Webber,
Farwell (Ia.)	Parker,	Wellborn,
Ford,	Payson,	White,
Forney,	Pelton,	Williams (Wis.)
Fulkerson,	Phelps,	Williams (Ala.)
Garrison,	Pound,	Wilson,
George,	Reagan,	Wise—122.
Gibson,		

NAYS.

Anderson,	Hewitt, (N. Y.)	Robinson, (Mas)
Belmont,	Hill,	Robinson, (Ohio)
Blount,	Hiscock,	Robinson, (N Y.)
Briggs,	Holman,	Ryan,
Browne,	Hutchins,	Scales,
Bruman,	Jacobs,	Smith, (Pa.)
Buchanan,	Jadwin,	Springer,
Caldwell,	Kasson,	Stockslager,
Campbell,	Ketcham,	Townshend, (Ill.)
Cederick,	Klotz,	Turner, (Ga.)
Converse,	Loedom,	Turner, (Ky.)
Cox, (N. Y.)	Lefevre,	Tyler,
Deering,	McKinley,	Updegraff (Ia.)
Dingly,	Miller,	Updegraff, (O.)
Benguetrout,	Mutchler,	Warner,
Fisher,	Norcross,	Whitthorne,
Godshalk,	Peelle,	Willis,
Hammond, (Ga)	Randall,	Willits,
Hardy,	Ray,	Young—59.
Haskell,	Reed,	

PAIRED.

Atherton,	Geddes,	Muldrow,
Aldrich,	Heilman,	Murch,
Armfield,	Humphrey,	Martin,
Barr,	Hall,	Nolan,
Bland,	Hubbs,	Neal,
Bragg,	Houk,	Orth,
Beach,	Herbert,	Pettibone,
Beltzhoover,	Hartenburg,	Prescott,
Cassiday,	Hewitt, (Ala.)	Pacheco,
Covington,	Hooker,	Russell,
Curtin,	Jones,	Richardson (S.C)
Carlisle,	Kelley,	Scranton,
Cobb,	Knott,	Smith, (Ill.)
Clark,	Lindsley,	Shackelford,
Clardy,	Lacy,	Sparks,
Cutts,	Ladd,	Steele,
Chace,	Miles,	Singleton, (Ill.)
Cornell,	McCook,	Scoville,
Davidson,	Moore,	Schultze,
Darrall,	Morrison,	Shoore,
Dezendorf,	Mason,	Thompson, (Ia.)
Dowd,	Moulton,	Thompson, (Ky)
Dwight,	Morse,	Thomas,
Frost,	Morey,	Wise, (Pa.)
Farwell, (Ill.)	Money,	B. Wood, (N. Y.)

The announcement of pairs by the Clerk was accompanied by no statement as to the way in which the paired members would have voted; but it was stated on the floor that McCook, Morey, Prescott and Cassidy would have voted in the negative, and Pacheco, Thomas, Russell, Frost, Martin, Covington, Muldrow, Hooker and Money, in the affirmative.

The bill granting a pension of $37 a month to soldiers who had lost an arm at the shoulder, passed.

A joint resolution passed authorizing Lieut. Com. Sigsbee to receive a decoration from the Government of Germany, and Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, to receive decorations from the Governments of Spain and Japan.

Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that claims for the redemption of two cent documentary stamps may be allowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Passed.

The Speaker called on Committees for reports, but no measure of the slightest public importance was reported.

Two roll calls followed on a proposition to pay the capitol police one month's extra pay. It was finally agreed to. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

The Senate soon after 2 o'clock voted to take up the tax reduction bill, but Sen. Morrill, in charge of the measure, yielded the floor for action on the bill to prevent pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Allison remarked incidentally he did not think it possible for Congress to adjourn this week.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations reported, with amendments, the House bill to amend section 4,400, of article 52, of the revised statutes concerning the regulation of steam vessels. He explained that its purpose was to extend to foreign steam vessels the provision of the inspection laws, now applicable to domestic vessels and concerning freight and combustible matter to be carried. It provided for the appointment of inspectors for this purpose.

Sen. Sherman said some time since he had prepared an amendment relieving American vessels engaged in foreign trade from local taxation. He had not had an opportunity to present the amendment, but was prepared to demonstrate its propriety whenever he could do so, and he believed it would in five years secure to the United States one-third or one half of the ocean carrying trade.

Sen. Miller (Cal.) hoped the proposition would be offered immediately and incorporated in the pending bill. Objection was made.

After further discussion the committee amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

A new conference was ordered on the Japanese Indemnity bill.

Sen. Morrill at 3 o'clock moved to postpone the pending order of the calendar to take up the Knit Goods bill. This was vigorously objected to on the Democratic side, on the ground that any action concerning taxation should be general and not special. Beck protested against the motion as ignoring the general relief proposed by the Tax Reduction bill in order that a particular interest might be benefitted even by the increase of taxation.

Sen. Morrill modified his motion to provide the Tax Reduction bill be taken up, and upon this being agreed to without objection, he yielded the floor to Williams, who called up the bill to prevent the spread of pleuro pneumonia in cattle.

Sen. Ingalls argued the bill was defective in material details and suggested some modifications.

Sen. Williams said he believed if the Lord's prayer was under consideration, the Senator from Kansas would move an amendment.

Sen. Ingalls preferred to consider the bill rather than the Lord's prayer and requested his criticism.

The bill was finally postponed until to-morrow. This vote is regarded as equivalent to postponing the bill until next Winter.

Sen. Allison, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported an agreement. The report was adopted.

The Tax Reduction bill was finally proceeded with, and Morrill submitted a proposition to the Democratic side that the bill be passed as it came from the House with the Senate amendment extending the time to which the reductions shall take effect and the amendments reducing the tax on snuff and tobacco from 16 cents to 12 cents per pound and allowing a rebate,

Sen. Bayard replied that his associates and himself are not prepared to accept the proposition.

Sen. Sherman said the other side had embarrassed the progress of the bill by dilatory tactics in offering amendments They had preferred to reduce the tobacco tax to the amount of $6,000,000 rather than allow any necessary reduction of the bill to be made, and they would have to bear the responsibility of a failure of the effort which had been earnestly made to relieve the people of a considerable portion of the burden of taxation.

Sen. Hoar said it had not been contended that the tax to be taken off by

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Five cases of sunstroke in New York Sunday.

Cetewayo, the noted African Chief, has arrived in England.

The Union Pacific earnings for 29 days of July were $3,150,006.

The wife of Fred Douglass died at Washington Friday of paralysis.

The Thames Club refused to accept the challenge of the Hillsdale crew.

The President approved the act regulating carriage of passengers by sea.

George H. Winters, printer, of Mansfield, O., has made an assignment.

The Providence Tool Company has sold its works to a new company for $325,000.

Shetwood White, a laborer, was killed by a falling brick at Kansas City last night.

The Democrats of the Fifth Missouri District nominated Alex Graves for Congress.

The Republicans of the Eighth Wisconsin District nominated W. T. Price for Congress.

Both factions of the Creek Indians have disbanded, and there are now no fears of trouble.

The Minister of Guatemala has resigned, and says his successor will present letters of recall.

The appropriations made by Congress at this session exceed those of last year nearly $80,000,000.

The internal revenue collections in the Peoria District for the month of July were $1,308,671.05.

A grain overflow is anticipated at New York, and measures are being taken to meet the emergency.

Pollock Castle, the most ancient family seat in the west of Scotland, was destroyed by fire today.

The Republican State Committee of New York decided to hold the State Convention at Saratoga, Sept. 20.

Dr. W. H. Massey, of Cincinnati, who was stricken with apoplexy Monday, died last evening at 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Bettie Johnson, (white) the oldest person in Hancock County, Ohio, died in the poorhouse, aged 110 years.

Eighty circus men have been arrested at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the charge of swindling a farmer out of $2,000.

A man named Giddings shot and killed Benjamin Wilkstine at Chillicothe, Saturday, for improper intimacy with his wife.

A farmer named Strausburgh, living near Maysville, Ohio, was crushed under the wheels of a wagon while driving home.

Mrs. Francis M. Scoville has filed a petition for divorce against George Scoville, her husband, for alleged extreme cruelty.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that over $200,000,000 of bonds will be surrendered for exchange into new three per cents.

The glove fight at Cohoes, N. Y., for a purse of $300, between Edward Vaughn and John Carlow, was won by the former in 15 minutes.

George K. Goodwin, proprietor of the Chestnut Street Opera House and the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, died in Boston yesterday.

The Conference Committee on the Japanese Indemnity Fund Bill has practically agreed to allow four per cent. interest on the amount involved.

A mass meeting of the Harmony Mills (Cohoes, N. Y.) operatives, was attended by 4,000 men and women. It was decided not to return to work.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, having been given a vacation by the City Council till September, will sail for Europe from New York on Saturday.

Gen. A. F. Deveraux has proposed to donate to the Cincinnati Military Library a rare and valuable collection of ancient and modern military works.

Ferdinand B. Kenett, Chief of Police, of St. Louis, resigned, and the Board of Police Commissioners elected Capt. John W. Calhoun to fill the vacancy.

A communication from E. C. Cheek, of Memphis, has been forwarded to Speaker Keifer, preferring charges against Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum.

A Chicago special says that Cincinnati speculators in that market are rumored to be selling out provisions, being discouraged in their fight with local factions.

The Democrats of the Seventh Missouri District nominated Judge A. H. Buckner for Congress, and passed a resolution asking for free salt and tariff reforms.

Miss Ella May McDaniels, of New London, Indiana, has brought suit for damages in the sum of $10,000 against Mr. Alfred Thompson, for breach of promise.

The New York Police authorities are moving in the direction of prohibiting the glove contest between John Sullivan and "Tug" Wilson, appointed for August 14.

Atty. Gen. Brewster has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual oration before the New York State Bar Association at its convention in Albany on Sept. 19.

A glove-fight has been arranged between Prof. Donnelly and one Collins, known as the "cast-iron man." The mill will take place at Washington, August 15.

A Paris dispatch says it is highly probable that De Freycinet will resume the Premiership. This was seriously talked of at a meeting of Senators and Deputies last evening.

Grand total of the Minnesota wheat crop for 1882 will be not less than 38,000,000 bushels on an acreage of 2,473,000, against 30,000,000 bushels in 1881, on an acreage of 2,564,000.

Albert Madden, proprietor of a dry-goods store in Des Moines, Ia., was found dead in his bed in the rear of his store. Whether his death was caused by poison or alcoholism is not quite certain.

Pres. Arthur declares that under the circumstances connected with the passage of the River and Harbor bill over his veto, he does not now feel at liberty to restrict the expenditure of the money appropriated.

Dr. Levi Wilson, veterinary surgeon of Auxbridge, Mass., has been held in $100,000 bonds in a civil suit for alleged seduction and breach of promise. H. W. Fairum, of Providence, becomes his surety

Hon Thomas Ewing on Tuesday sold his home in Lancaster, the old Ewing mansion, to Col. C. F. Steele, his brother in law. The General is now permanently located in New York City, practicing his profession.

The total number of deaths in Chicago last week was 371, an increase of 99 over the previous week. Cholera infantum carried off nearly one-third of the victims. The extra mortality is attributed to the hot weather.

Twelve Chinamen were landed at New York Monday, by a steamer from Havana. The fact was learned, on inquiry, that the anti-Chinese immigration law, passed by Congress May 6, does not go into effect until August 5.

Arthur A. Noyes, the engineer of a building on Chauncy street, Boston, has been arrested, charged with robbing Lewis Coleman & Co., dry goods dealers, of stock valued at $15,000. A full confession was made by the prisoner.

Brooklyn shows a total church membership of 269,482, against 158,705 in 1862, of which there are Catholics, 200,000, 110,000 in 1862. The greatest percentage has, however been the Universalists, next the Baptists, then the Congregationalists.

Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, refuses to remit the $1,000 fine imposed on Edward Murphy by the Cook County Criminal Court for ballot-box frauds. He has served his additional time of a year in the Penitentiary and now asks a remission of the penalty.

A farmer named Griffin, in Johnson County, Arkansas, saw some one in his melon patch Tuesday night and ordered the intruder out, and then fired. The bullet struck a boy named Winn belonging to a prominent family, killing him instantly.

A collision occurred Sunday at Washington between the business manager of the Republican and the proprietor of the Sunday Chronicle. No blood was shed, but both combatants were deluged with writing fluid from the ink stands used as weapons.

A special from Glasgow, Ky., says Bishop Emberton and Richard Speakman, of Monroe County, charged with an unspeakable crime against Mrs. B. Gargett, of Tompkinsville, on Tuesday last week, while being brought there for safe keeping, were shot to death 18 miles from Glasgow.

Emma Young, a Gipsy Queen, formerly of Dayton, O., who has been traveling with a tribe for the benefit of her health, died of consumption, in camp, near Newark, O. The camp was in a famous fort erected by the mound-builders. Interment will take place soon under royal ceremonies.

The Railway Age has figures showing that the total construction of main lines of railroads for seven months in the United States has been more than 6,000 miles. Should the proportion hold good during the remainder of the year, the total mileage built for 1882 would be nearly 18,000; but it is not likely to run over 10,000 miles, although as a rule the heaviest work is done during the latter months of the year.

The Bank of Belgium has increased its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Black Cloud won the stallion race at Buffalo, beating Eddy two lengths.

W. T. Scott, of Cairo, has been elected Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of Illinois.

It is said the hog crop of this country will be about 25 per cent. short of last year's.

Mrs. Nellie Coleman committe l suicide at Ft. Wayne through jealousy of another woman.

The Peterhead, Scotland, fishing fleet was caught in a gale. Two hundred boats are still missing.

Col. Cash, a South Carolina duelist, who killed Col. Shannon last year, is a candidate for Congress.

A nine year-old child took a drink of nitric acid at Shelbyville, Ind., Thursday, and will doubtless die.

In Charleston, W. Va., the Democratic Congressional Convention nominated John E. Kenna by acclamation.

There were 1,243 deaths in Chicago during the month of July, against 1,786 for the corresponding month in 1881.

The Prohibitionists of Illinois will assemble in camp meeting at Bloomington for one week, beginning August 28

Allen McLain, aged 80 years committed suicide at Xenia. He is the father-in-law of Pres. Smith, of Xenia College.

Rob Jackson of the Creek Indians have disbanded, and there are now no fears of trouble.

The Minister of Guatemala has resigned, and says his successor will present letters of recall.

The appropriations made by Congress at this session exceed those of last year nearly $80,000,000.

The internal revenue collections in the Peoria District for the month of July were $1,308,671.05.

A grain overflow is anticipated at New York, and measures are being taken to meet the emergency.

Pollock Castle, the most ancient family seat in the west of Scotland, was destroyed by fire today.

The Republican State Committee of New York decided to hold the State Convention at Saratoga, Sept. 20.

Dr. W. H. Massey, of Cincinnati, who was stricken with apoplexy Monday, died last evening at 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Bettie Johnson, (white) the oldest person in Hancock County, Ohio, died in the poorhouse, aged 110 years.

Eighty circus men have been arrested at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the charge of swindling a farmer out of $2,000.

A man named Giddings shot and killed Benjamin Wilkstine at Chillicothe, Saturday, for improper intimacy with his wife.

A farmer named Strausburgh, living near Maysville, Ohio, was crushed under the wheels of a wagon while driving home.

Mrs. Francis M. Scoville has filed a petition for divorce against George Scoville, her husband, for alleged extreme cruelty.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that over $200,000,000 of bonds will be surrendered for exchange into new three per cents.

The glove fight at Cohoes, N. Y., for a purse of $300, between Edward Vaughn and John Carlow, was won by the former in 15 minutes.

George K. Goodwin, proprietor of the Chestnut Street Opera House and the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, died in Boston yesterday.

The Conference Committee on the Japanese Indemnity Fund Bill has practically agreed to allow four per cent. interest on the amount involved.

A mass meeting of the Harmony Mills (Cohoes, N. Y.) operatives, was attended by 4,000 men and women. It was decided not to return to work.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, having been given a vacation by the City Council till September, will sail for Europe from New York on Saturday.

Gen. A. F. Deveraux has proposed to donate to the Cincinnati Military Library a rare and valuable collection of ancient and modern military works.

Ferdinand B. Kenett, Chief of Police, of St. Louis, resigned, and the Board of Police Commissioners elected Capt. John W. Calhoun to fill the vacancy.

A communication from E. C. Cheek, of Memphis, has been forwarded to Speaker Keifer, preferring charges against Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum.

A Chicago special says that Cincinnati speculators in that market are rumored to be selling out provisions, being discouraged in their fight with local factions.

The Democrats of the Seventh Missouri District nominated Judge A. H. Buckner for Congress, and passed a resolution asking for free salt and tariff reforms.

Miss Ella May McDaniels, of New London, Indiana, has brought suit for damages in the sum of $10,000 against Mr. Alfred Thompson, for breach of promise.

The New York Police authorities are moving in the direction of prohibiting the glove contest between John Sullivan and "Tug" Wilson, appointed for August 14.

Atty. Gen. Brewster has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual oration before the New York State Bar Association at its convention in Albany on Sept. 19.

A glove-fight has been arranged between Prof. Donnelly and one Collins, known as the "cast-iron man." The mill will take place at Washington, August 15.

A Paris dispatch says it is highly probable that De Freycinet will resume the Premiership. This was seriously talked of at a meeting of Senators and Deputies last evening.

Grand total of the Minnesota wheat crop for 1882 will be not less than 38,000,000 bushels on an acreage of 2,473,000, against 30,000,000 bushels in 1881, on an acreage of 2,564,000.

Albert Madden, proprietor of a dry-goods store in Des Moines, Ia., was found dead in his bed in the rear of his store. Whether his death was caused by poison or alcoholism is not quite certain.

Pres. Arthur declares that under the circumstances connected with the passage of the River and Harbor bill over his veto, he does not now feel at liberty to restrict the expenditure of the money appropriated.

Dr. Levi Wilson, veterinary surgeon of Auxbridge, Mass., has been held in $100,000 bonds in a civil suit for alleged seduction and breach of promise. H. W. Fairum, of Providence, becomes his surety

Hon Thomas Ewing on Tuesday sold his home in Lancaster, the old Ewing mansion, to Col. C. F. Steele, his brother in law. The General is now permanently located in New York City, practicing his profession.

The total number of deaths in Chicago last week was 371, an increase of 99 over the previous week. Cholera infantum carried off nearly one-third of the victims. The extra mortality is attributed to the hot weather.

Twelve Chinamen were landed at New York Monday, by a steamer from Havana. The fact was learned, on inquiry, that the anti-Chinese immigration law, passed by Congress May 6, does not go into effect until August 5.

Arthur A. Noyes, the engineer of a building on Chauncy street, Boston, has been arrested, charged with robbing Lewis Coleman & Co., dry goods dealers, of stock valued at $15,000. A full confession was made by the prisoner.

Brooklyn shows a total church membership of 269,482, against 158,705 in 1862, of which there are Catholics, 200,000, 110,000 in 1862. The greatest percentage has, however been the Universalists, next the Baptists, then the Congregationalists.

Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, refuses to remit the $1,000 fine imposed on Edward Murphy by the Cook County Criminal Court for ballot-box frauds. He has served his additional time of a year in the Penitentiary and now asks a remission of the penalty.

A farmer named Griffin, in Johnson County, Arkansas, saw some one in his melon patch Tuesday night and ordered the intruder out, and then fired. The bullet struck a boy named Winn belonging to a prominent family, killing him instantly.

A collision occurred Sunday at Washington between the business manager of the Republican and the proprietor of the Sunday Chronicle. No blood was shed, but both combatants were deluged with writing fluid from the ink stands used as weapons.

A special from Glasgow, Ky., says Bishop Emberton and Richard Speakman, of Monroe County, charged with an unspeakable crime against Mrs. B. Gargett, of Tompkinsville, on Tuesday last week, while being brought there for safe keeping, were shot to death 18 miles from Glasgow.

Emma Young, a Gipsy Queen, formerly of Dayton, O., who has been traveling with a tribe for the benefit of her health, died of consumption, in camp, near Newark, O. The camp was in a famous fort erected by the mound-builders. Interment will take place soon under royal ceremonies.

The Railway Age has figures showing that the total construction of main lines of railroads for seven months in the United States has been more than 6,000 miles. Should the proportion hold good during the remainder of the year, the total mileage built for 1882 would be nearly 18,000; but it is not likely to run over 10,000 miles, although as a rule the heaviest work is done during the latter months of the year.

The black smallpox in Mazatlan is abating.

A man at an Ann Arbor hotel, who owed $40 for board, died of heart disease while the landlord was gone for a warrant for his arrest

Mrs. Talbott, wife of Bishop Talbott, of the Episcopal Church, died at the residence of the Bishop in Indianapolis of typhoid fever, aged 72 years.

At Sunrise City, Minn., the flouring mill of J. P. Mold & Co., burned. Loss, $10,000; uninsured. John Lock and John Holinquest, sleeping in the mill, burned to death.

At Washington, Ind., a keg of powder exploded in a coal mine, fatally injuring Geo. Weaver and a boy named Albert Hamar. The accident was caused by the boy's carelessness.

The pay of Mr. Harrison, the Boy Evangelist, for his services at the Loveland camp meeting, near Cincinnati, is officially stated by the treasurer to have been $100 a week and board.

One electric tower at Topeka, built by the Elgin Tower Company, 150 feet high, was lit last night with four lights of 2,000 candle power each. It gives unlimited satisfaction. Six more towers are to be erected at once.

At a picnic at "Devil's Hole," in Ritchie County, W. Va., on Saturday, John Bradley, who had been trying to stop a fight between Jerry Deem and another man, was shot in the back by Deem. The wound is said to be mortal.

A reunion of the Colored National Guard of the United States will be held at Columbus August 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. It is expected that more than 500 representatives of colored companies will be present.

William H. Craft, of Indianapolis, has filed a suit for $10,000 damages against New & Son, proprietors of the Journal, growing out of a recent publication which is alleged to have injured his business reputation.

At Eminence, Ky., Sol. Lenden, a respectable farmer, had a difficulty with Sam Collins, a Louisville rough. They were separated, but Collins afterwards assaulted Lenden, stabbing him through the heart. Collins escaped.

George F. Graves was arrested in a Toronto church by an English police officer for absconding from Newcastle with property belonging to his creditors. He had a wife and seven children with him, and was about to enter into business at Onicago.

At Frankfort, Ky., Ed. McElroy (colored), who had a quarrel after the polls closed with another negro, went home and got a shot gun, to renew the attack. Officers undertook to arrest him, and he fired a shot, seriously wounding Bud Egbert, who was with the officers. The crowd then fired on McElroy, killing him.

John McMahon, the oldest conductor on the Vandalia railroad, committed suicide in St. Louis by blowing his brains out with a pistol. No cause is known for the act at this writing. He is said to have been on the Vandalia line for 20 years, and was a very popular official. His family is residing in Indianapolis.

At a colored camp meeting at Eastman, Ga., a Deputy Marshal shot a fleeing prisoner named Jake Murphy, killing him. This infuriated the mob, who ran the Deputy in a house where an innocent white man named James Harvard was shot and beaten horribly, resulting in his death. The negros mistook him for the Deputy.

John Floch was caught in the machinery of a mill at Piqua, O., and both legs and arms were crushed so they had to be amputated. He will die.

At Chatham, Va., Walter Hamilton Yeates was hanged for the murder of Presley E. Ackerson in February last. The execution was private.

Senator Sherman writes that he will return home this week. After a rest of two or three weeks he proposes to take an active part in the coming campaign.

Money is being raised in Milwaukee for the relief of the suffering natives of Iceland The inhabitants of that sterile isle are said to be dying of starvation and disease.

New life has been put into the Congressional contest in the Updegraff district by the announcement that Judge John S. Miller, of Steubenville, has been induced to become a candidate.

The Ohio Central Railroad Company is about to make Milwaukee its Western coal distributing center, and is preparing for the location and erection of extensive docks and depots on Erie street.

The earnings of the New York State Prisons for July were $55,823.37; the expenditures, $32,491.14; leaving a surplus of $23,328.19. The surplus earnings for the past four months are $10,823.33.

A considerable number of the best people in Cincinnati have been victimized in small amounts by a worked man who represented that he was authorized to solicit subscriptions for the Associated Charities.

Major Hiram Mills, a native of Virginia, died yesterday at Montreal, aged 86 years. He left $100,000 to charities, stipulating that no drinking or smoking should be tolerated in colleges receiving his bounty.

At Indianapolis two colored boys named Charles Bly and James Jones, engaged in a friendly sparring match. Bly was struck in the stomach and fell, expiring before medical aid could be received. No arrests.

The Central railroad freight house at Albany, N. Y., 200 by 400 feet, fell yesterday, and is a total wreck. There were 15,000 barrels of flour and a large amount of other goods in it. Eighteen men escaped unhurt.

The attempt at Chicago to secure the release of William M. Scott, one of the participants in the famous three-handed game of poker at Newburg, N. Y., in which he won $150,000 on a single hand, has proved a failure.

A suit has been begun by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company against Isaac N. Arnold, Levi L. Leiter, and others, to recover $15,000 damages on notes of the Chicago Historical Society guaranteed by those gentlemen.

The Secretary of the Interior decides the Desert Land act requires more than mere moistening of the surface of land, to which title is sought. Irrigation must thoroughly prepare the land for the production of an agricultural crop.

A crowd of strikers at Cumberland, Md., drove the State police from the mines, and threaten further violence. Serious trouble is feared, and the county authorities have been notified that they will be held responsible for any damage done.

The New York authorities have finally determined that glove contests such as the Sullivan-Wilson affair, are illegal, and that the police have ample power to prevent any such exhibition and to arrest all parties concerned, principals and spectators.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of immigrants arrived during the year was 789,003, being much larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. It exceeded the number during the preceding fiscal year by 119,572.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Harrison Carter, (colored,) who murdered Lewis Adams (colored,) in January, was executed in the jail yard. He struggled hard and long, and died from strangulation. He confess d his guilt and announced his perfect willingness to die.

William Walsh and J. J. Hely, prominent young men of New Orleans, fired suitors to the hand of a young woman residing there, met in front of her residence; each drew a pistol and commenced firing. Several shots were exchanged, when Walsh fell dead, with a bullet in his brain.

Loren Wright and his son Charles B., arrested in Newcomerstown for counterfeiting gold and silver coin, have been committed for trial, after a hearing before United States Commissioner White. Bail in the case of Loren, $5,000; in the other case, $1,500.

The checkers and callers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who struck with the freight handlers at Jersey City, unanimously decided to return to work. Officials of the company state it is very doubtful if the strikers will be taken back, as the present checkers and callers are giving the utmost satisfaction.

As a freight train was passing through Walton, Ky., John Richy came out of a saloon and fired two shots from a revolver at the conductor and two brakemen sitting on top of the caboose. One of the balls struck John R. Carson, one of the brakemen, in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. Richy was arrested.

The Ohio River & Indiana Railway Company, capital $5,000,000, was incorporated at Columbus. The road will run from the State line in Jefferson County through the Counties of Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Knox, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson.

The Dunkard Church, of Howard County, Indiana, is agitated over a scandal that has just been developed in Erwin Township, a few miles west of Kokomo, in which Josiah P. Woods and Mrs. Levi Rhinehart, two very influential members of the church, figured as the principal parties.

The acting Consul General in Egypt has telegraphed to Sec. Frelinghuysen from Alexandria that the archives of the Consulate, which it was feared were destroyed, had been found at Cairo, and that he was on his way to Port Said to attend Gen. Stone's family, who have been saved by faithful friends, and are supposed to be at Ismailia

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Official Report by Gen. Alison of Saturday's Skirmish.

He Claims to Have Driven the Enemy Back at Every Point,

He Then "Retired" in Good Order, with a Loss of Four Killed and 29 Wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 4.—The contents of Arabi's manifesto has now become public. The document is most warlike, and has the tone of a man backed by an enormous force and inspired by the most patriotic feelings. In it he urges the Egyptians to no longer hesitate as to their course of action, and points out in strong language their duty in expelling the British troops and if need be to massacre the Christian population, in order to remove all possibility of interference with the progress of Mohammedism, which no power on earth can stay. He warns the faithful to leave Alexandria and not submit to the domination of the British troops, and announces that at the proper moment it will appear that the entire population of Egypt, Turkey, Tunis, Algiers and other eastern countries are banded together for the overthrow of Christian influence upon their soil.

It is believed that the appearance of this manifesto is the cause of yesterday's activity, and hastened the assembly of troops at the front in expectation of an immediate attack. This, however, appears to have been another ruse on the part of Arabi, and after vainly waiting for an onslaught by his troops the British advanced at dusk yesterday and found the enemy's posts all abandoned, much to the chagrin of Gen. Alison. Small bodies of Bedouins are now appearing in localities hitherto unfrequented. Arabi's operations the past few days are feared to be part of a deep game to entrap the British. It is known that he has a powerful force at his command, and it is feared the maturity of his program will be followed by a decisive movement.

A small skirmish took place early this morning on the left front of the British lines. The attack was made by the enemy and promptly replied to by Maj. Forester with 50 men of the 46th regiment. The enemy is in great force at Aboukir.

At Frankfort, Ky., Ed. McElroy (colored), who had a quarrel after the polls closed with another negro, went home and got a shot gun, to renew the attack. Officers undertook to arrest him, and he fired a shot, seriously wounding Bud Egbert, who was with the officers. The crowd then fired on McElroy, killing him.

John McMahon, the oldest conductor on the Vandalia railroad, committed suicide in St. Louis by blowing his brains out with a pistol. No cause is known for the act at this writing. He is said to have been on the Vandalia line for 20 years, and was a very popular official. His family is residing in Indianapolis.

At a colored camp meeting at Eastman, Ga., a Deputy Marshal shot a fleeing prisoner named Jake Murphy, killing him. This infuriated the mob, who ran the Deputy in a house where an innocent white man named James Harvard was shot and beaten horribly, resulting in his death. The negros mistook him for the Deputy.

John Floch was caught in the machinery of a mill at Piqua, O., and both legs and arms were crushed so they had to be amputated. He will die.

At Chatham, Va., Walter Hamilton Yeates was hanged for the murder of Presley E. Ackerson in February last. The execution was private.

Senator Sherman writes that he will return home this week. After a rest of two or three weeks he proposes to take an active part in the coming campaign.

Money is being raised in Milwaukee for the relief of the suffering natives of Iceland The inhabitants of that sterile isle are said to be dying of starvation and disease.

New life has been put into the Congressional contest in the Updegraff district by the announcement that Judge John S. Miller, of Steubenville, has been induced to become a candidate.

The Ohio Central Railroad Company is about to make Milwaukee its Western coal distributing center, and is preparing for the location and erection of extensive docks and depots on Erie street.

The earnings of the New York State Prisons for July were $55,823.37; the expenditures, $32,491.14; leaving a surplus of $23,328.19. The surplus earnings for the past four months are $10,823.33.

A considerable number of the best people in Cincinnati have been victimized in small amounts by a worked man who represented that he was authorized to solicit subscriptions for the Associated Charities.

Major Hiram Mills, a native of Virginia, died yesterday at Montreal, aged 86 years. He left $100,000 to charities, stipulating that no drinking or smoking should be tolerated in colleges receiving his bounty.

At Indianapolis two colored boys named Charles Bly and James Jones, engaged in a friendly sparring match. Bly was struck in the stomach and fell, expiring before medical aid could be received. No arrests.

The Central railroad freight house at Albany, N. Y., 200 by 400 feet, fell yesterday, and is a total wreck. There were 15,000 barrels of flour and a large amount of other goods in it. Eighteen men escaped unhurt.

The attempt at Chicago to secure the release of William M. Scott, one of the participants in the famous three-handed game of poker at Newburg, N. Y., in which he won $150,000 on a single hand, has proved a failure.

A suit has been begun by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company against Isaac N. Arnold, Levi L. Leiter, and others, to recover $15,000 damages on notes of the Chicago Historical Society guaranteed by those gentlemen.

The Secretary of the Interior decides the Desert Land act requires more than mere moistening of the surface of land, to which title is sought. Irrigation must thoroughly prepare the land for the production of an agricultural crop.

A crowd of strikers at Cumberland, Md., drove the State police from the mines, and threaten further violence. Serious trouble is feared, and the county authorities have been notified that they will be held responsible for any damage done.

The New York authorities have finally determined that glove contests such as the Sullivan-Wilson affair, are illegal, and that the police have ample power to prevent any such exhibition and to arrest all parties concerned, principals and spectators.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of immigrants arrived during the year was 789,003, being much larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. It exceeded the number during the preceding fiscal year by 119,572.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Harrison Carter, (colored,) who murdered Lewis Adams (colored,) in January, was executed in the jail yard. He struggled hard and long, and died from strangulation. He confess d his guilt and announced his perfect willingness to die.

William Walsh and J. J. Hely, prominent young men of New Orleans, fired suitors to the hand of a young woman residing there, met in front of her residence; each drew a pistol and commenced firing. Several shots were exchanged, when Walsh fell dead, with a bullet in his brain.

Loren Wright and his son Charles B., arrested in Newcomerstown for counterfeiting gold and silver coin, have been committed for trial, after a hearing before United States Commissioner White. Bail in the case of Loren, $5,000; in the other case, $1,500.

The checkers and callers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who struck with the freight handlers at Jersey City, unanimously decided to return to work. Officials of the company state it is very doubtful if the strikers will be taken back, as the present checkers and callers are giving the utmost satisfaction.

As a freight train was passing through Walton, Ky., John Richy came out of a saloon and fired two shots from a revolver at the conductor and two brakemen sitting on top of the caboose. One of the balls struck John R. Carson, one of the brakemen, in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. Richy was arrested.

The Ohio River & Indiana Railway Company, capital $5,000,000, was incorporated at Columbus. The road will run from the State line in Jefferson County through the Counties of Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Knox, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson.

The Dunkard Church, of Howard County, Indiana, is agitated over a scandal that has just been developed in Erwin Township, a few miles west of Kokomo, in which Josiah P. Woods and Mrs. Levi Rhinehart, two very influential members of the church, figured as the principal parties.

The acting Consul General in Egypt has telegraphed to Sec. Frelinghuysen from Alexandria that the archives of the Consulate, which it was feared were destroyed, had been found at Cairo, and that he was on his way to Port Said to attend Gen. Stone's family, who have been saved by faithful friends, and are supposed to be at Ismailia

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Trouble Between the Sands Men and the Chief of the Creek Nation.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 4.—The trouble began in the Northwestern part of the Creek Nation, by the arrest of a criminal and his rescue, and then the murder of his jailor Capt. Sam Scott, by a gang of the Sands men, is not yet settled. United States Marshal Beck, who was in Fort Smith yesterday, gives the following statement of the situation:

Monday night the Sands men were camped on Pecan Creek, nine miles from the Muscogee, in command of a noted desperado named Dick Glass. Chief Checot, of the Creek Nation, was in camp 18 miles distant, with 500 men, and citizens were still coming to his aid. He says when the command reaches 800 he will arrest the 12 slayers at Capt. Scott. The Sands men called on Agent Tufts at Muscogee, who advised them to surrender the men wanted by the authorities, as the only means of preventing bloodshed. This they emphatically refused to do, and declared their intention to stand by their comrades to the bitter end. Great excitement prevails over the Nation. As matters now stand the Glass gang must either disperse and let Capt. Scott's murderers take their chances with the officers or bloodshed will follow.

A Youthful Confidence Operator.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A 12-year old boy entered the store of a hatter on Newark avenue, Jersey City, Tuesday night and selected a hat. When asked for pay he burst into tears and said he had been robbed, and that he did not know what he was going to do, as he had lost all his money, including $14 which his father had given him to purchase a ticket for Wilkesbarre, Pa. A number of gentlemen who were present proposed making up a purse for his benefit. Chief of Police Murphy was sent for, and he, by skillful questioning, ascertained that the boy's name was Louis Tuttle, a son of Harvey Tuttle, of Waterbury, Conn. The boy confessed to having run away from home, and said he had not been robbed. He is held to await the action of his parents.

Locomotive Engineers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A Herald special from Toronto, Ont., says: "A union meeting of the Canadian and neighboring American divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held here to-day under the authority of the International Brotherhood. Several hundred American delegates were present. The object of the meeting, which was secret, was to acquire instructions in the secret workings of the institution. Chief Arthur presided, and order. Grand C... answered all questions put to him. The public meeting held at the Grand Opera House in the evening was addressed by the Mayor and principal men of Toronto. A banquet followed the meeting. The delegates will spend to-morrow doing the City, and will cross to the Island in the afternoon, where Phanlan will give an exhibition for their benefit. A moonlight excursion at night will conclude the proceedings.

Deadly Effect of the Heat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The death rate in Brooklyn last week took a leap up to 25.05 in every 1,000 of population. There were 603 cases of death, being 166 more than in the previous week, 250 more than in the corresponding week of 1881, and 360 more than in the corresponding week of 1880. Of the whole number, 60.60 per cent. was of children under five years of age. There were 290 cases of death of children under one year of age. Two hundred and five children died of cholera infantum.

Three Men and a Woman Drowned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—At South Park this afternoon, where the employes of a manufacturing company were picnicing, a boat attempted to pass through the canal connecting Park Lake with Lake Michigan, and was upset. Four of the persons in it were drowned. The names of the lost are Mrs. Ford, an aged lady, Martin Johnson, Wm. Borsum and John Fehrman, the latter three all married. Martin Johnson's wife was saved.

The Garland-Addison Duel.

BURKEVILLE, Va., Aug. 4.—A letter written by Miss Hackett, the young lady about whom the Garland Addison duel was fought in Lunenburg County, July 14, and in which she demands from Garland the return of all her notes in his possession, will be published to-morrow. The result of the duel still attracts very general attention in this State. The trial of Garland, which will begin at Lunenburg Court House Monday week next, will be attended by hundreds of people from the surrounding Counties.

A Democratic Fight.

MT. STERLING, Ills., Aug. 4.—On the 1,1583 ballot this morning the Twelfth District Congressional Convention adjourned till this afternoon. The result was—Wike, 29; Singleton, 26; Withers, 15. All the Counties, except Adams and Brown, (Singleton's supporters) held a secret conference after the adjournment.

The Twelfth District, Illinois, Democratic Convention adjourned to Beardstown next Tuesday. The last ballot for Congressman was the 1,384th, and stood Singleton 26, Wike 28, Withers 14, Goodrich 7, which was substantially the same as the first.

The Gipsy Queen's Funeral.

NEWARK, Aug. 4.—Emma Young, the dead Queen of the Gipsy tribe encamped here, was buried this morning in Cedar Hill Cemetery. The ceremonies were carried on in the race language, and were unintelligible to the spectators present.

Egyptian Treasury by European officials who are unnecessary to government It is difficult to tell where or when the trouble will end. Any hour is likely to produce complications involving half of Europe.

Healy says the operations of the Government in this affair will not bear the slightest investigation. The war was a premeditated attack upon a weak foe, and grew out of the prejudices and bullyism of Europeans in Egypt. The bombardment of Alexandria is the most infamous on record. If England should arouse a serious general disturbance the time will arrive for Ireland to demand her rights, that will result in securing home rule, or the adoption of measures of repression similar to those of 1790. He did not believe the Government dare go to that extreme now. A repetition of that slaughter must move the American Government to some form of action. The worse the trouble in the East the better for Ireland, which will not be slow to take advantage of the opportunities.

O'Connel, a most thoroughly posted member of Parliament on the troubles in Egypt, says the present condition of affairs is due to the jealousies persistently stirred by such men as Sir Buckland Calvin, Edward Malet, Alphonso Morey and others. England moved heaven and earth to get fairly embarked in war before the country had time to forbid. He believed when the Turks landed they would receive the instant homage of Arabi and the followers of the two armies would immediately be amalgamated and prevent the advance of the English. Further action by her majesty's forces would be a wanton act, oringing down all Europe. He thought the efforts to coerce the Sultan in declaring the rebel would be likely to bring on a general rupture. A great diplomatic struggle is now progressing in Constantinople. England stands alone. The other powers will not consent to these operations. Much damage has already resulted from blind operations. The English must hereafter submit to the voice of Europe. If they refuse to hear to reason the result will certainly be a general war. Russia is already very hostile, and India is in a state of suppressed excitement. The situation is of the utmost gravity.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—General satisfaction is felt at the report that all the powers except Turkey and England, admitted the claims of Spain to be consulted in regard to the protection of the Suez Canal. The newspapers here criticise the action of England in asking time to reply.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The official report of Admiral Seymour concerning the encounter with the enemy, of the reconnoisance party at Mahalla Junction Saturday, is as follows: Our force consisted of 200 men, a naval brigade, with one 40 pounder and two nine pounder guns under Capt. Fisher. 1,000 marines under Col. Tuson, a half battalion of the 38th and 60th regiments, and the 60th regiment. We had a skirmish with the enemy which was 2,000 strong with six guns and six rockets, from 5:30 till 7:30 in the evening. Total casualties to naval brigade, two killed and 22 wounded.

Gen. Alison, in his official report says: Owing to the persistent native reports existing during the past few days that Arabi Pasha was retiring from Kafr el Dwar upon Damanhour, I determined upon a reconnoisance to ascertain clearly whether Arabi still occupied his original position strongly. The left column commenced to advance at 11:45 p. m., moving by both banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal, and soon came into action with the enemy, who was strongly posted in a group of palm trees on the eastern side, and in strong defensible houses and gardens on the other side. These positions were carried. At this time Lieut. Vyse, of the Sixtieth, and one soldier was killed. The enemy then took a second position half a mile in the rear upon the first bank of the canal, among high crops and houses and behind the irregular banks of the canal. From this position also the enemy were driven with great loss. I accompanied the right column myself. As soon as the enemy observed us they opened fire with artillery. I pushed on as rapidly as possible till I reached the point where the railway approached nearest to the Mahmoudieh canal and then opened a murderous fire upon the enemy lining the bank of the canal. Two nine pounders were dragged on to the embankment and came into action against the enemy's guns, the 40 pounder firing over our heads against the point where the enemy's forces were beginning to appear. I now threw forward two companies to carry a house near the canal, and followed up by throwing four companies still more to my left upon the banks of and across the canal, thus getting the position I wished and forming a dingonal line across both canal and railway. The enemy retired slowly before us. The fire of their seven pounders and nine centimeter guns was speedily got under by my artillery. The object of my reconnoisance was attained, and I determined to withdraw. This movement was carried out with the most perfect regularity and precision. The troops fell back by alternate companies with the regularity of field day. Every attempt of the enemy to advance was crushed by the beautiful precision of the 40 pounders and the steady firing of the Sepoynders. The force to the enemy appear to have been very great. They were so dispirited that contrary to the usual practice of Asiatics they made no attempts to follow up our withdrawal. As a reconnoissance the success of our move was all I could wish. I regret to state that our loss was somewhat heavy. Lieut. Vyse was one of the most promising officers I ever met. Our total loss was four killed and 29 wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug 6—At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon an armored train, with